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MR. GIOLITTI GAINS LITTLE AID FROM ITALIAN ELECTION

Returns Show That Instead of
National Bloc Increasing Ma-
jority, Roman Catholic Party
and Socialists Gained Seats

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Sunday).—The Italian general election has not proved the success that was anticipated by the supporters of the National Bloc and returns show that both the Roman Catholic and Socialist parties have retained much of their former power. The Roman Catholics, as a matter of fact, have not only avoided the loss of some half-dozen seats as was expected, but have even, to their own surprise, gained nearly double that number. The exact official figures, it was stated by a high Italian authority, are not yet available, but the latest information, which for all practical purposes can be taken as correct, gives the figures as follows:

Constitutionalists or Nationalists..... 278
Roman Catholics..... 102
Socialists..... 122
Communists..... 16
Republicans..... 8
Slaves..... 4
Germans..... 4
Extremists Lose

The greatest loss has been with the extreme Socialist Party, otherwise, The Christian Science Monitor was informed, there is so little change that in some quarters it is thought hardly worth while to dissolve the present Chamber. Although the Italian Premier, John Giolitti, professes himself satisfied with the result of the election, it was frankly stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the Italian Government will need some very skillful piloting in order to maintain a workable majority.

Notwithstanding pessimistic prophecies, it is thought that it will always be possible to retain the support of sufficient numbers of more moderate Socialists to carry the government through any political storm that may arise. The saving grace in the present composition of the Chamber, it was stated, is to be found in the sharply defined character of policy as advocated by the Roman Catholics and the Socialists, for whereas the Roman Catholics are pretty certain to support the government on agrarian matters—where, when all is said and done, is the biggest problem in Italy today—the Socialists will support the government against the Roman Catholics on certain educational questions, such as compulsory religious training in school.

Hope for the Ship of State

Philip Turati, the veteran leader of the Moderate Socialists, it was stated, will be the leader of the Socialist Party in the new Chamber, and when it is remembered that Mr. Giolitti offered him a seat in the former cabinet, there is still further hope of the ship of state being able to weather at least an ordinary storm. Added to which, The Christian Science Monitor was informed, is known the determination of the Roman Catholics to support the government in its program of giving farmers an opportunity to purchase their holdings by a system of extended payments over a number of years. The main difference between the parties being the time and method by which the payments shall be made.

The Socialists, and particularly the extreme element, demand the land, but pay little heed to the manner of acquiring it. If there is one rock ahead that can wreck the present Cabinet, it is stated to be that of land settlement, but as it stands well up and is plainly visible to all, there is every prospect that, with careful work, it can be safely circumnavigated.

CRUDE OIL LOWER IN CALIFORNIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The drop of 25 cents per barrel for crude oil in this State, as announced by the oil companies, will result in further hearings on gas rate cases before the State Railroad Commission, as increases had been granted largely on the showing by the gas corporations that the high price paid for crude oil was the basis for their demands for an increase.

A raise in the rate of gas in San Francisco from \$1.05 to \$1.13 per 1000 feet brought forth a protest from the Assistant City Attorney, John J. Daley, in a letter to the Railroad Commission, in which he stated that he believed the reduction in the price of fuel oil will mean a saving to the Pacific Gas and Electric Company of approximately \$600,000, and therefore not only will they not need an increase in rates, but there could be a reduction.

The former price of crude oil was \$1.35 to \$2.70, depending upon the distance from the oil fields at which the sale was made. The new San Francisco price is \$2 per barrel. Gasoline was cut 2 cents a gallon, making the new San Francisco price 25 cents.

BRITAIN PAYS HONOR TO ADMIRAL SIMS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Sunday).—As a compliment to Admiral Sims of the United States Navy, who is a passenger by the White Star steamer Cedric, due at Liverpool from New York, British destroyers will meet the liner off port tonight and escort her into the Mersey.

Admiral Sims, who remains on board over night, is visiting this country to receive the degree of Doctor of Laws at Cambridge University on May 31. Marshal Poch will also receive this honorary degree at the same time. Admiral Sims will be entertained to luncheon by the Pilgrims on May 26 at the Hotel Victoria.

DRY ENFORCEMENT GAINS IN NEW YORK

Much Liquor Has Been Seized,
Many Arrests Made, and 75
Per Cent of Saloons Closed
Since State Law Was Enacted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office, NEW YORK, New York.—Liquor valued at \$12,000,000 has been confiscated by the police since the Mullan-Gage Prohibition Enforcement Act went into effect on April 4; 3817 persons have been arrested on charges of violation of the law, and about 75 per cent of the city's saloons have been put out of business, according to Richard E. Enright, Commissioner of Police. The Commissioner said that he expected the other 25 per cent of the saloons to close when their licenses expired in October.

Prohibition enforcement was considered lightly before the Mullan-Gage act was passed, owing to laxity in enforcing the Volstead act, he said, and that attitude had added to the difficulties of the police in enforcing it.

Vigilance Maintained
They will continue their rigorous enforcement of the law, including their practice of stopping and searching automobiles, in spite of the opinion that they have no right to do so, handed down by Charles D. Newton, Attorney-General. Court decisions only, not opinions, are considered binding, according to the commissioner.

Owing to failure to obtain sufficient funds to pay the salaries of federal enforcement agents, 133 of those operating in New York have been laid off, leaving but 33 to carry on the work. Thirty-one Brooklyn enforcement agents have been given a 40-day "leave of absence" without pay. From up-state comes the report that at least two-thirds of the bootleggers and rum runners have been driven out of their mountain strongholds in the Adirondacks by state troopers and the smuggling of liquor from Canada stopped on this route.

Many Cases to Be Heard

It is expected that when the Supreme Court begins its extraordinary session on June 6 it will have about 1700 liquor cases on its calendar. This crowded calendar is believed to be the result of police activities. Commissioner Enright reports that his department requires about \$20,000 a month to cover liquor enforcement expenses, a large part of which is believed to be devoted to the purchase of drinks by the officers in their search of evidence. Of 88 charges of violation of the Mullan-Gage law presented to the Kings County grand jury on Saturday, but eight indictments were handed down.

Manufacturers of toilet articles and perfumes are urging that in any amendment to the Volstead act denatured alcohol be retained on the tax free list. Perfumers have adopted a new formula for denaturing alcohol, which they hope the prohibition department in Washington will approve.

"ORGY OF SPENDING" SAID TO BE OVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, "The orgy of spending which followed on the heels of the war is over," declares John J. Pulley, president of the Savings Banks Association, "and the people are settling down to their pre-war ways. Time and again we have been called a nation of spenders, but I believe that the time is near at hand when Americans will evolve a new idea of thrift. The various thrift movements which have been launched in the last year are having their effect. This is indicated by the increases in savings bank deposits in the face of the so-called financial depression."

"The withdrawals from a few of the savings banks in the industrial sections of the State are to be expected. But think what conditions would be in the homes of the unemployed if they had not saved when they were enjoying war-time prosperity."

Despite the so-called financial depression the small savers of New York State put into the savings banks \$41,357,796 more than they withdrew during the first three months of 1921, according to figures issued by the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York.

BRITISH NOTE TO FRANCE ON SILESIA

Memorandum by Lord Curzon on
Events in Upper Silesia Under-
stood to Criticize the French
Troops in Disputed Districts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, PARIS, France (Sunday).—A memorandum by Lord Curzon on the events of Upper Silesia has been received in Paris. Its contents have not yet been published, some reticence being shown. The document, however, is understood to be critical of the attitude of the French troops in the disputed districts. At some length the reproaches are repeated.

Generally the tone of the note does not show an approach to the French viewpoint. The number of fresh alleged facts concerning the insufficient energy of the soldiers in repressing the insurrection are brought forward. They are held to be unfounded by the French and in any case this line of discussion does not lead to a solution.

The unexpected adjournment of debate in the French Chamber over the weekend, prolongs the period of tension. It will be toward the end of the week that the discussion will have ended and Aristide Briand will be free to consider the question of the meeting of the allied conference.

The debate in the Chamber turns almost entirely on the reparations question, but in Mr. Forego's criticism of the results of the London conference, there is a general protest against the subordination of French policy to the British policy, and this note is struck frequently.

Mr. Forego, whose speech made a considerable impression, objects to the method of calculating in gold marks. The rate of exchange is so variable and subject to still greater fluctuations that the rise of the German mark would render the German task easier, and simultaneously with the rise of the franc would mean that France would obtain far fewer francs than has been estimated. Mr. Briand, whose speech was awaited in vain, may now speak on Tuesday or Wednesday.

GERMAN INTEREST IN AMERICA'S DECISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, BERLIN, Germany (Friday).—The speeches at the Pilgrims' Club in London last night are regarded by the German press and the public as constituting the most important political event for many months past. All tonight's newspapers comment on the new world situation which it is believed here will follow any effective collaboration between the United States and Great Britain. The "Vossische Zeitung" had its editorial called "The Anglo-Saxon World Policy," and declares that yesterday's speeches will mark a new step toward the pacifying of the world, if they are followed by a solution of the Upper Silesian problem, which should be favorable to Germany and which justice and the world's economic interests alike demand.

The leading Socialist newspaper, "Vorwärts," says America's decision, as indicated by the speech of Colonel Harvey, the new American Ambassador to Great Britain, to take a more direct interest in telling European problems is an act of high significance. "Through America's entrance into the war," continues the "Vorwärts," "victory definitely passed to the side of the entente and her decision to take a part in the reconstruction of the world will have equally vital, if different, consequences." The same newspaper declares that the young German Republic will warmly welcome America's support of the new lines on which clearly the British policy is now being directed.

In official circles here the great oratorical duel between the allied powers continues to be followed with acute interest, but there is no departure from the reserve which has hitherto been displayed on the point by the newspapers.

MILITARY PATENTS FOR FREDERICK KRUPP

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Investigation of patents and applications for patents recently filed in this country by German citizens and assigned to Frederick Krupp, German munitions maker, reveals "the rather striking circumstances" that of 228 such patents and applications so far investigated, the majority have to do with military appliances, the War Department announced on Saturday. Careful investigation is being made into all these patent assignments, John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, announced, adding that "considerable progress has been made looking toward the introduction of corrective measures in Congress for the protection of those American industries in which the War Department is especially interested against the recurrence of this insidious patent activity by Germany."

Lord Curzon has sent a memorandum to France on events in Upper Silesia and it is understood that the document criticizes the attitude of the French troops in the disputed districts.

NEWS SUMMARY

Negotiations for a naval agreement between Great Britain and the United States, whereby the American Fleet will control the Pacific Ocean and the British Fleet the Atlantic, have reached a stage where papers providing for the transfer of the American warships to the Pacific await the signature of the Secretary of the Navy and the approval of the State Department. It is understood that eventual reduction of naval armaments is contemplated.

Although John F. Kramer, Commissioner of Prohibition, apprehends that the heavy curtailment of the enforcement staff because of lack of funds will be a severe setback to enforcement of the dry laws, he nevertheless points out that it is still possible to control the supply of whiskey by restricting the withdrawals from warehouses.

Meanwhile enforcement in the several states is gaining ground. Under the New York law, recently passed, much has been accomplished in the way of confiscation of liquor, arrests for violations, and closing of saloons. In New Jersey, brewers have been refused special treatment by the tax assessors. The Connecticut enforcement bill has been passed by the House. In Illinois three breweries have been seized by internal revenue agents for making and selling beer in violation of the law.

In spite of official efforts to effect a basis of settlement in the marine dispute, the marine unions in New York have voted to hold to their original demands and to accept no compromise involving a reduction in wages. Their action nullifies the success of the Secretary of Labor, James J. Davis, in inducing the owners to modify their uncompromising attitude.

Official archives dating back to January 1, 1924, about three years after the conquest of the Aztec capital which stood on the site of Mexico City, have been discovered in a walled basement under the municipal hall of the Mexican capital.

This is "Disarmament Week." The Women's Committee for World Disarmament has organized 36 of the states by counties for the purpose of focusing on the Administration and Congress the disarmament sentiment of the country. The National League of Women Voters is cooperating with the committee.

The work of the United States Patent Office is seriously handicapped by lack of funds, according to reports from Washington. With the lack of space, personnel and equipment, reports are delayed, and erroneous conclusions regarding patent rights have increased.

Italian election results show that both the Roman Catholic and Socialist parties have retained much of their power, the former party having gained instead of losing seats. There is little change, generally speaking, in the composition of the Chamber that in some quarters it is held that the dissolution of Parliament was hardly worth while. Some very skillful piloting will be needed and government must look to the support of the more moderate Socialists, who will be led by Mr. Turati.

In London the belief is held that on the Upper Silesian question, Mr. Lloyd George has interpreted British opinion that Britain has been too long picking chestnuts out of the fire for France. There is little doubt that French officers in Upper Silesia were handed a glove with the Polish rebels, and gave neither warning nor help to the other Allies. Incidentally the Premier's free speaking to Poland and France has done much to reconcile to his leadership dissenters in the Liberal Party.

According to Berlin sources it would appear that the proclaimed readiness of Mr. Korfanty to withdraw the Polish insurgent troops from Upper Silesia is regarded as a bluff. His latest step has been to constitute a Cabinet, and a concentrated effort is being made to capture the towns in the industrial area like Kattowitz and Beuthen. Apparently Kattowitz is being blockaded by 20,000 insurgents. In spite of the seriousness of the problem and the pressure of the Junkers, the German Government, however, is determined not to sanction the dispatch of troops.

The German newspapers have widely commented on the noted speech at the Pilgrims' Club of the American Ambassador, Colonel Harvey. One paper goes so far as to say that the young German Republic will warmly welcome America's support of the new lines on which clearly British policy is now being directed.

It was arranged that Admiral Sims, who was due to land at Liverpool from the United States, should be received off port by British destroyers, which would escort the liner into the Mersey. He will be entertained at luncheon by the Pilgrims on May 26.

Lord Curzon has sent a memorandum to France on events in Upper Silesia and it is understood that the document criticizes the attitude of the French troops in the disputed districts.

ULSTER PREPARING TO HOLD ELECTIONS

Forecasts as to Results of Polling
on Tuesday Are Now Confined
Almost Entirely to the Size
of the Unionist Majority

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, BELFAST, Ireland (Saturday).—The electoral campaign for the new North Ireland Parliament is now all but complete, and little remains but the actual polling. It has been a dull contest with scarcely a flash of wit or picturesque incident to enliven the rather dreary declamation of the various speakers. Public meetings have been confined almost entirely to the Unionist side. The Nationalists and Sinn Feiners have held few gatherings in the buildings in their own districts, and from a party viewpoint these have been satisfactory enough.

The party managers are confident that the full strength of the party will be manifested at the polling booths on May 24. But they have made little attempt to appeal for the support of the non-party man. That, no doubt, is to be attributed partly to the fact that the non-party men in Ulster are a negligible quantity, and partly because they do not want to precipitate disturbances by attempting to "demonstrate" in Unionist quarters.

The Unionist does not tolerate anything like poaching on what he considers his preserves. The attempt to hold a Socialist demonstration in the historic Ulster Hall was frustrated by a crowd of Unionist shipyard workers, who simply took possession of the building. There was no disturbance because the Socialists deemed discretion the better part, and declined to attempt to address the gathering.

Former Service Men Active

On the other hand, Unionist former service men and others have paraded constituencies with bands playing and banners flying, and sometimes they have come perilously near the Nationalist quarters. They have been accompanied by strong forces of armed police in Crossley motors and military in armored cars, bristling with machine guns and rifles—a very necessary precaution in the excited state of public feeling in Belfast—and the measures have prevented any very serious breach of the peace.

One former service men's demonstration was attacked by crowds, armed with stones and revolvers, and one man was killed and one seriously wounded, but the police and military soon restored order. It is feared that polling day may see a repetition of incidents like these, but the authorities are making every possible preparation to cope with any trouble that may occur.

Speculation regarding the elections is now confined almost entirely to the size of the majority which Sir James Craig will receive.

Blank Checks for Unionists

After consultation with the principal agents of all sides, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed there is no reason to vary the estimate he made some months ago, that the Unionists will secure 32 or 34 of the 52 seats, giving them a majority of from 12 to 16 in the new House of Commons. It will be a solid majority with an absolutely blank check from the electors to do what they may think proper on every subject but one. It must oppose by every means in its power the placing of the six northeastern counties under an all-Ireland Parliament sitting in Dublin.

The House of Commons to be elected on Tuesday next is to meet on June 7. It will proceed to elect a Speaker who, after he has taken oath, will swear in the elected members—or such of them as present themselves for the purpose. The Nationalists and Sinn Feiners are pledged to abstain. The House is then charged with the duty of electing the Senate. This body is to consist of 26 members, 24 elected by the lower house by a system of proportional representation, with the Lord Mayor of Belfast and the Mayor of Derry as ex-officio members. The Senate, having thus been chosen, will meet and elect its own Speaker and each body will proceed to formulate "standing orders" to regulate the procedure in its own chamber.

Sir J. Craig as Premier

Meanwhile Sir James Craig, as leader of the principal party in Parliament, will be asked to form a government. He informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he will himself accept the position of Premier, and that he proposes to form a cabinet of six ministers—finance, education, commerce, agriculture, labor and home affairs. Between these six departments will be allocated the duties of the 40-odd "boards," which now govern the whole of Ireland from Dublin.

The ministry, having been formed, will draw up its program for the first session and all will be in readiness for the state opening of the legislature. As The Christian Science Monitor was able to announce some weeks ago, this ceremony is fixed to take place on June 21 and unless some totally unforeseen obstacle arises will be graced by the presence of the King and Queen.

The Lord Lieutenant will also be present, and the Premiers and other

representatives of the great overseas dominions, who will at that time be in London attending the imperial conference, have been invited to be present at the advent of the youngest "dominion." It is known that the majority will accept.

At the ceremony the King will deliver a message of welcome to the new Parliament and will wish it success in its labors, the Viceroy will read the King's speech, which is of course the program of the government, and the ordinary work of the session will be commenced.

As for the Southern Parliament, no contests having taken place, the 124 members nominated by Sinn Fein and the four Unionists nominated for Trinity College are considered as elected, but as the Sinn Feiners have declared their members will not take the oath of allegiance, under these circumstances no parliament will assemble under the Government of Ireland Act.

SITUATION ACUTE IN UPPER SILESIA

Far From Relaxing Grip Mr.
Korfanty Is Now Besieging
Two Important Towns—Offer
to Withdraw Called Bluff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, BERLIN, Germany (Sunday).—The situation in Upper Silesia, which seemed easier during the past few days, has now become more serious.

Wojciech Korfanty's proclaimed readiness to withdraw his troops is now regarded as a bluff, intended to impress the entente; the fact being generally admitted that, far from relaxing his grip on Upper Silesia, the rebel leader's tyranny has increased.

His latest step has been to constitute a "cabinet" to assist him in governing the occupied area. It seems clear that the Polish insurgents are now making a concerted effort to capture the towns situated in the industrial area, particularly Kattowitz and Beuthen. Once these towns are captured, the insurgents have some hope of compelling a resumption of the railway service, thereby being able to transport the vast stocks of coal which have been accumulating during the past three weeks, and also generally ending the state of economic stagnation into which the rebellion has plunged the whole of Upper Silesia.

So far the rebels seem to be relying on a blockade, rather than the use of the army to compel the towns to surrender. It is estimated that a ring of about 20,000 insurgents now encircles Kattowitz, and that no foodstuffs are allowed to reach the city.

Telegrams published here today insist, moreover, that notwithstanding the repeated assurance of the Polish Government to the entente, the Polish frontier still remains open daily to the transport of arms, munitions, engineering trains and ambulances, although no troops are passing into Upper Silesia. The German Government is inviting attention to the problem and, notwithstanding the pressure of the Junkers, it shows it is determined not to sanction the dispatch of troops there.

SPEAKER'S CHAIR GIVEN TO CANADA

OTTAWA, Ontario.—J. W. Lowther,

former Speaker of the House of Commons, on Friday presented the Canadian Parliament with a copy of the Speaker's chair in use in the British Parliament. It was the gift of the Empire Parliamentary Association and was adorned with a coat of arms carved from an oak beam of Westminster Hall, built in London in 1397.

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the United States and realized that this was the only feasible course was also indicated in assurances to the effect that Japan must make an issue over the island of Yap, she must do so without the moral backing of her former associates around the conference table in Paris.

Whether it be with regard to the reopening of decisions to which the United States demurred or to the necessary steps to restore trade and commerce to a peace basis, Great Britain and the United States are practically at one, and the business advisers of both governments insist on the identity of interest.

Unity of Interest

This realization of essential unity of interest and almost of destiny is emphasized by the situation which confronts Great Britain as a result of the attitude taken by her dominions with regard to Japan and the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Nothing in recent months, it is remarked here, has been more significant than the extent to which the Pacific Dominions, Australia, New Zealand and Canada, have indicated the solidarity of their interests with those of the United States as regards the domination of the Pacific.

The cardinal precept in the faith of the dominions, it is said, is that there must be maintained at all costs a "white Pacific." A recent speech of William M. Hughes, Premier of Australia, was not needed to bring the sentiment of the dominions to home Downing Street or to convince the United States Government that the British Empire is at the parting of the ways as regards its Far Eastern policy.

Premier Hughes emphasized in Paris what he emphasized in his recent speech. He fought stubbornly against the granting of the North Pacific islands to Japan and there is no question as to how the dominions stand on the matter of cable and strategic control of the island of Yap. If it is not internationalized, then the United States would be chosen as the guardian of Pacific citadels.

Imperial Conference Awaited

With this situation, and the time for the approaching expiration of the Anglo-Japanese agreement, Washington will pay close heed to what takes place at the Imperial Conference to be shortly held in London.

The decisions taken, it is said, will mark the future course of the British Empire in its policy in the Pacific. The least that is expected here is a very considerable modification of the Japanese treaty—and there are certain elements that would not be at all surprised to see it abandoned, not out of hostility on the part of Great Britain to Japan but because of political exigencies inherent in the structure of the Empire. Can the mother country, it is asked, afford to overlook the dominion demand for a "white Pacific?"

Inquiry here has fully developed that any new policy in the Pacific Ocean does not aim at frustrating the legitimate aspiration of the Japanese Empire. It, however, would aim at safeguarding the waters of the Far East from any ambitious undertakings on the part of Japan. If the policy earnestly desired by powerful elements here and by no less powerful forces in Great Britain and the dominions prevails it means the establishment of the United States, acting in close cooperation with the British dominions, as the guardian of the western ocean.

The Dominions' Position

The dominions demand something like this; they do not propose, however, to contribute to a British navy sufficient to guarantee it. They have no fear of the United States, and are perfectly willing that the American fleet should be intruded with the preservation of the world peace and freedom of the seas in this ocean. They are expected to ask the British Government why such a solution is not feasible and why it should not be carried out.

On the other hand, American naval opinion is almost unanimous that the Atlantic ocean from the frozen zones to the tip of Patagonia can be intruded to the British fleet. With identical interests, and only making peaceful trade development and commerce extension, the two fleets could thus hold the two great highways of the world.

It is objected in some quarters that the Japanese might threaten a race with the United States for naval hegemony in the Pacific. Naval opinion, however, is unanimous that such a race would be impossible in the face of an Anglo-American understanding and that Tokyo would have no alternative but to yield and to agree to a cessation of her naval program if the matter were squarely put up to her at a conference of the three powers. On the present basis of strength the British fleet could be withdrawn from the Pacific and still leave the United States twice as strong as Japan in these waters.

The aims outlined above are to a large extent contingent on what Britain does at the Imperial Conference. This is why the conference is fraught with such world importance.

PEONAGE IS CHARGED
ALBANY, Georgia—Sidney J. Catts, former governor of Florida, was arrested here on Saturday on a federal warrant from Florida charging peonage. His bond was fixed at \$2500 when he was arraigned before George White, United States Commissioner.

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BRITAIN IS DRAWN NEARER TO AMERICA

While British Feeling, It Is Said, Has Flowed Strongly Toward United States, It Has Ebbed From France Because of Silesia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, WESTMINSTER, England (Saturday)—While the stage is being set for a conference between the mine owners and men to end the coal strike, London, freed from coal smoke, has actually basked in the sunshine and politicians have felt the added glow of the Anglo-American rapprochement.

Colonel Harvey, the new American Ambassador, has made a hit. Britishers are very fond of a clean-cut character which does not beat about the bush. The Ambassador has given the definite impression of a man, right at the start of his term. The President's decision that he should take part in the proceedings of the Supreme Council with regard to Upper Silesia is welcomed as evidence of cooperation in the pursuit of peace, which was never more than now felt to be in the highest British interest, as it is the highest common interest of the nations.

This week, which has seen British feeling flow strongly toward the United States, has been even more remarkable on account of its ebb from France. Mr. Lloyd George has been sorely tried for years and is unduly sensitive now to press criticism. French journalists essentially egotistic, have attacked him steadily. His statement on Wednesday was hardly required as a footnote to his very calculated speech of eight days ago, but he has interpreted British opinion, which is regrettably sensitive, as meaning that Britain has been too long picking chestnuts out of the fire for France. French critics only make matters worse by suggesting that there is a differentiation between Mr. Lloyd George's attitude and that of the British people.

Justice and Liberalism
British policy is justice and liberalism, and France misreads the present temper if she does not realize that Britain will not march on a policy of revenge against Germany. No tragic breakdown of the entente, however, need be anticipated. Incidentally, Mr. Lloyd George's free speaking to Poland and France has done more to reconcile dissentients in the Liberal Party to his leadership than many demagogic attacks on Labor extremists could have done.

No Sunday parley will take place at the seaside between Mr. Lloyd George and Aristide Briand this week-end, as the French Premier must first reply to the debate in the Chamber of Deputies, which was adjourned until Tuesday. Consequently, the date of the Supreme Council meeting to decide the partition of Upper Silesia is still indefinite.

Polish Rising Aided
There seems little doubt from the information available here that French officers in Upper Silesia have been hand in glove with the Polish rebels. For one thing they gave no warning of the impending rising and seemingly made no attempt to put it down when it occurred, although they are mainly responsible for maintaining order in the plebeian area.

Even when the Italians were attacked, they received no support from the French nor did the latter give any assistance to the British and Italians in their subsequent attempts to maintain order. While the French lost three men, the Italians had between 30 and 40 killed, besides several wounded.

The chauvinists, who are intent on breaking up Germany, would have seized on an advance of Germans into Upper Silesia as excuse for the immediate occupation of the Ruhr Valley and Mr. Lloyd George's speech was directed to prevent this final catastrophe to the recovery of Europe.

COST OF GOVERNMENT SEVERELY CRITICIZED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Passage of the deficiency appropriation bill, carrying \$100,000,000, will bring the total cost of government for the fiscal year ending next June 30 to \$6,000,000,000. J. F. Byrnes (D.), Representative from South Carolina, a Democratic member of the Appropriations Committee, declared in the House on Saturday.

He charged that Republicans, "in order to make a pretense of economy," refused in many instances to make direct appropriations, but appropriated unexpended balances, "and in other ways provided for expenditure of funds, even though the amounts did not appear in the table of appropriation."

"Notwithstanding the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury recently called the attention of the Congress to these indirect appropriations as being a fruitful source of extravagance," he said, "the pending deficiency appropriation bill authorizes more indirect appropriations than has any previous bill since the Congress embarked upon this system of

covering appropriations two years ago. "This system is certain to result in extravagance and it will make it impossible for the people of this country to know what this government is costing them."

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PEACE RESOLUTION TO BE HASTENED

Differences Between House and Senate to Be Discussed, and Vote on Modified Provision Expected Possibly by Friday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Administration leaders in the House of Representatives, acting on advice from the White House, are prepared to press for consideration of the peace resolution this week.

The differences between the House and the Senate over the form the peace resolution should take will be discussed at conferences which Stephen G. Porter (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, intends to hold with Republican members of the committee, beginning today. It is the hope of Administration leaders that the peace resolution may be reached by Friday, or that the situation may be so advanced as to permit consideration the first thing next week.

Chairman Porter is not at all satisfied with the Knox resolution, repealing as it does the declaration of war with Germany, and in this stand, it is understood, he has the support of President Harding. The President, however, is keeping "hands off," having already informed the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee that he regards the framing of the peace resolution a matter for the legislative branch. As a result of these developments the so-called Porter resolutions, which simply terminate the state of war with Germany and Austria-Hungary, will be reported to the House.

The conference committee of the two houses probably will have the task of fleshing out the form in which the peace resolution ultimately will be sent to President Harding for his approval.

Navy and Army Bills
While the injection of the peace resolution overshadows all other matters in the House, legislators at the other end of the Capitol will be engaged this week in completing the preparedness program of the nation. Naval and military affairs will hold the center of the Senate stage. As soon as the naval appropriation bill is passed, the Senate will take up the army bill, according to present plans. In connection with the naval bill, the disarmament question will come to the fore. The sudden shift of Administration leaders in the Senate who have been opposing the Borah amendment requesting the President to call a conference of the United States, Great Britain and Japan for a discussion of naval disarmament, it is believed will result in the adoption of the resolution.

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee will be engaged all week in prosecuting its railroad inquiry, while the hearings on tax revision will continue before the Finance Committee. The members of that committee, it is believed, are agreed that the excess profits tax should be repealed.

Newberry-Ford Contest
Despite the decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the Corrupt Practices Act unconstitutional, in so far as it applies to expenditures by candidates for nomination at senatorial primaries, the Newberry-Ford election case again will be considered before the Privileges and Elections Committee. Republican leaders have about decided that it is wiser to go ahead with the investigation of the case, independent of the Supreme Court decision.

Packer control legislation may possibly be reached in the House tomorrow, and its supporters will try to put it through on Wednesday, which is a day reserved for the consideration of amendment bills on the calendar. The report on the bill, which places the stockyards and meat packers under the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture, follows closely the agreement in the Senate Committee.

Aid to Service Men
Legislation Planned to Carry Out Administration's Promises
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Unable to resist longer the increasing amount of pressure that is being brought to bear upon Congress through executive influence, House leaders are planning tardy action this week on a legislative program designed to fulfill in part the Administration's promises.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The failure of the campaign to destroy trade unionism proves two things, which are: "First, that the working people want trade union organization, and it will not be driven from its protection, and "Second, that trade unionism is fundamentally right, that it is a vital part of American democracy in action, and that the logic and strength of its position are proof against successful attack."

"The opportunity seems fitting to say to the workers of America and to the employers of America, that the Federation of Labor is about to begin a great organizing campaign. Organization work continues at all times, but this work is to be intensified. The message of trade unionism will be carried to every corner of the land, to the limit of our power. Its encouragement and protection will be offered to the workers everywhere."

Immediately following the Denver convention next month, it is my purpose to visit a number of cities to encourage the unorganized to join our movement.

"American Labor wants the value of organization to be at the service of the country, for the sake of the protection of the workers."

WOMEN IN HALL OF FAME
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office, NEW YORK, New York—Names of four women, Harriet Beecher Stowe, writer, who aided by her pen the freeing of Negroes from slavery; Alice Freeman Palmer, educator and once president of Wellesley College; Charlotte Saunders Cushman, actress; and Frances Elizabeth Willard, temperance advocate, have been added to the Honor Roll of the Hall of Fame of New York University.

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RICH ARCHIVES OF MEXICO FOUND

Remarkable Discovery of City Records Dating Back to Year 1524 in Basement of Municipal Building at the Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor, NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Recent investigation of the records of the ayuntamiento (city council) of Mexico City, and of the archives of that municipality, by the new government for the purpose of ascertaining the exact financial condition of the city government, has resulted in the discovery that these archives are absolutely complete, day by day, week by week, month by month and year by year, since January 1, 1524, about three years after the conquest of the Aztec capital, Tenochtitlan, which stood on the site now occupied by Mexico City. This amazing discovery of records which for more than three centuries had been given up for lost, or destroyed, is reported in the last issue of the "Diario Oficial," the daily report of its own acts issued by the national government of Mexico.

This find consists of documents, decrees of kings of Spain, and of emperors and presidents of Mexico; plans of the city from the time it was laid out by engineers under Hernan Cortez, drawings of Aztec temples and other buildings which stood 400 years ago within the city limits, but which were razed within the succeeding century; keys to the city presented to early Spanish viceroys; reports of the wars with Spain, France and the United States; daily minutes of the ayuntamientos and other similar bodies of civic control; badges, banners, medals, flags from the volunteer guards, firemen, and other similar organizations of the city under the Spanish crown, and since, and, what may prove more valuable, complete reports of every foot of ground within the municipality, from the time it was platted by the first Spanish engineers, to the formation of the second republic in 1876, since which time the records have been open to the public.

Relics Found in Six Rooms
These documents, records and relics of four centuries were found in six rooms in the basement of the palace municipal—corresponding to the city hall of American cities. This building, which was constructed in 1789 under orders of one of the Spanish viceroys, was originally of only one story, but covered underground workings of considerable extent, as did virtually every other public building erected in those troublous days. About 1840, however, the building was increased to three stories, as it now stands, and it appears that some secretary of the ayuntamiento early in the dawn of the second republic hid all these records in this basement, and had the entrances bricked in and sealed.

The basement, being built of laid stone, and similarly floored and walled, prevented the entry of mice or other destructive agencies, and the documents and relics are virtually as put away by this industrious and thoughtful clerk—or possibly by order of some early alcalde de la ciudad half a century ago. The documents were found by Francisco Gamoneda, chief clerk to the present ayuntamiento of Mexico City, early in May, while searching the known records to make a fiscal report to the national government.

Writing of the discovery, Mr. Gamoneda says: "It seems to me that this is one of the most valuable historical discoveries made in this century; certainly it is the most valuable made in Mexico since the Conquest. My finding of the papers and relics was entirely an accident. Apparently no one knew of the sealed rooms in the basement of the municipal building, though there are 12 open rooms in the same basement, where are stored extra supplies for the police, the firemen, the city park gardeners, and similar branches of the public service. I went into one of these rooms to get some records on the fire department, which a clerk up-

stairs had told me were stored below. Coming out, I noticed the one-sided development of the basement, and wondered how such an old building could have remained so long with only about one-third of its basement finished. Going along the blank wall on the northern side of the basement, I noticed a perpendicular crack which seemed too straight and perfect to be natural. I took my pocket knife and began cutting away the plaster or cement, and soon found ancient adobe brick beneath.

"I called one of the janitors of the building, and he removed several bricks, showing the way to a dark cavity. Putting a pocket flashlight into this opening, I saw a room filled with old books. Opening this room, we found closed doorways leading into five other similar rooms, every one filled with records, books and relics. The earliest date I have been able to find in these books, which are in good condition, with the writing remarkably clear and legible, is January 1, 1524, but there may be documents of even earlier date than this.

Municipal Museum Proposed
"A force of clerks has been set at working cataloguing and recording this mass of material, and the Governor of the federal district (in which Mexico City is situated) has suggested that the city establish a municipal museum, with this remarkable historical collection as a nucleus. Mr. Perez Arbeno, president of the present ayuntamiento, has presented this plan in detail to the federal government. As the city is now in good financial condition, the funds can be obtained for the establishment of such a museum and the permanent preservation, as important contributions to new world history, of all the documents and relics, which were believed to have been lost many years ago."

Among the relics found are hundreds of small gold, turquoise and green diorite heads, idols, images, amulets and other bits of work by Aztec craftsmen, apparently collected and presented to the city long before the establishment of the National Museum, which now has charge of all such artifacts found throughout Mexico. The historical documents doubtless will clear up many moot points in the records of the Spanish viceroys, and tell new tales of the ill-fated emperors, Iturbide and Maximilian. In the collection is a large volume, nearly three feet square and six inches thick, containing colored drawings of the costumes of the Aztecs, as observed by some Spanish artist in the train of the Conquistadores. The history of the first water-supply system for the city is given, as well as the story of the arrest and assassination of Montezuma by one who claims to have been an eye witness.

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GREAT NATURE



Up along the hostile mountains,
where the hair-poised snow-
slide shivers—
Down and through the big fat
marshes that the virgin ore-
bed stains;
Till I heard the mile-wide mut-
terings of unimagined rivers
And beyond the nameless timber
saw illimitable plains!

—Rudyard Kipling.

The Old Highway

Side by side the old road and the new climb to the top of the hill. The old road lies deep embowered in greenery, over winding and turning upon itself as the gradient favors easier passage, its ancient stones hidden under a thick carpet of mossy turf; golden whin and snowy black-thorn reaching out from either flank and all but blocking the long-deserted way. The new road lifts out of the valley and charges straight and true up the mile-long slope, its surface like polished iron, a fringe of humming telegraph wires careering along with it until both vanish together through the wedge-shaped cutting at the top.

If you are one of those who rank mere material pace and progress among the good things in life, you will take the new road, and find there that sort of goodness to your life. But if you are of that other opinion—that sets no store on velocity for its own sake, and counts an hour idled away in a green wood or flowery meadow as so much gladness renewed—then you will abandon the grizzly adamant track at the foot of the slope where the two ways part, and let the old road carry you whither, and give you what good thing it will.

And what it gives on this fair April morning is good indeed. Wandering but a little way into its sun-barred, violet-shadowed recesses, the utter solitude and songful quiet of the place come upon you with almost startling effect. Towering elm-tops above, lifting their billows of fresh young foliage against the silver blue of the morning sky; and below, on either hand, a tangle of wild growth—every flowering and green-leaved thing that April brings to southern England. But beneath the mossy velvet of the path, there is a solid floor of flint worn by the wagon-wheels of ages; a soil in which nothing but the shallowest-rooted things can thrive. The old highway, though it has been out of use for all those years, is easily traceable through the interlocking and distinguishing verdure all the way up to the summit of the hill.

Gold of grass and driven snow of blackthorn, and yellow primroses shining, as with a stealthy light of their own under every bush; blue-bells in the shadiest corners just beginning to raise curved minarets of azure above their leaf-spikes of glossy green; frail, pale anemones, each a white star with a golden eye—runnels and freshets of them in the grass as of milk and honey flowing; great disks of dandelion, the true sunflower of the wilds, seeming the green path ahead and marking the wheel-ruts; the hidden course of the wheel-ruts; the dandelions always contrive to pick out the deepest soil. And among all, and through all, a wealth of violets: the dim air is heavy with their fragrance now. Come to the old high road in May, and there will be more violets than ever. But the rich breath of them will be gone. It is only the early violets of an English spring that exhale as well as shine.

If you love wild flowers, indeed, this is the place to look for them. But the flowers that you cannot help treading underfoot, and the gold and silver laden branches that stretch shoulder-high across the path, are but the setting, as it were, for something sweeter and more lovely still. The old highway, deep hidden between its soaring cliffs of forest greenery, is the favored haunt of every singing bird of every season; but in April it sounds with wild woodland music from end to end. Standing now ankle-deep in primroses under the shade of the great hawthorn bush, you can tell over one by one the songs of every bird you know of old or even heard of, ringing far and near through the verdurous deeps. The old familiar jollity of the thrush, the blackbird's leisurely futing, the little wren's slender lay, the robin's plaintive half-hearted melody; the rollicking allegro of the chaffinch; the commonest of all southern English birds; the yellow-hammer's drowsy note, measured, whimsical, wheezy; far overhead against the blue sky the soft, rich clamor of nesting rooks—all the well-known voices are here, and with every day now some new and welcome song from overseas will be added to the symphony.

Yesterday it was the willow-wren.

MIZPAH

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The donkey and the driver are at the door. In the saddle bags are supper for four and wraps for the return in the cool of the evening. Today the way lies northward from Jerusalem, touching the upper valley of the Kedron, passing the rock tombs of the Judges, out upon the stony hills and wadies of Judea, to the conspicuous height of Neby Samwil, identified as the Mizpah of Bible times. It is autumn and there has been no rain for six months, so there is no verdure and no flowers are left to relieve the barrenness of the rocky ground, but the luscious grapes are at their very best, the exhilarating air of the highlands plays upon our faces and the exquisite clearness paints wonderful shades of blue and brown over the rolling landscape. A merry party, new to Palestine and finding novelty in all it sees, quickly covers the distance reckoned at about six miles from Jerusalem. It is understood that the donkey shall not be ridden. He is to act strictly as a carrier of food and clothing, though it is observed later that the driver, when he thinks he is unobserved, takes a surreptitious ride now and again, for after all, what is a donkey for, he argues to himself, if not to ride.

After two hours of climbing the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Turkish troops in the trenches at Mizpah

party stands on the famous hill, where, according to tradition, Samuel judged Israel for 20 years, the Moslems calling the height in his honor, Neby Samwil (Prophet Samuel). The view is superb in all directions, for Mizpah is one of the highest points in Palestine, just under 3000 feet above the level of the sea. Westward lies the Mediterranean Sea, the white sands of the seashore and the rolling downs of the land of the Philistines. Northward, at our very feet, stretches the Plain of Gibeon, the scene of the Beth-Horon battles; southward and eastward opens a wide prospect over Jerusalem, the Mount of Olives, Beth-lehem and the pale blue Mountains of Moab.

Pilgrims coming from the north have generally had their first view of the Holy City from this point. The Crusaders considered it to be the ancient Shiloh. According to Stanley's "Sinai and Palestine," Richard, Comte de Lion, arriving on this height, is reported to have covered his eyes with his hands and to have cried out, "Ah, Lord God, I pray that I may never see Thy Holy City if so be that I may not rescue it from the hands of Thine enemies." It was from this same Neby Samwil that the British forces under General Macdonald obtained their first view of Jerusalem previous to its surrender in the winter of 1917. In order to spare the city itself, so that not a single shot should be fired within its walls, the British circled Jerusalem at great labor and loss to themselves, and stormed the ridge of Neby Samwil, thereby forcing the Turks to choose the road to Jericho as their line of retreat when the fateful hour came.

General Shea, who accepted the surrender of Jerusalem in the name of the Commander-in-Chief, General Allenby, told the writer that the British were obliged to allow many Turks to escape in order to spare the city, but he added, significantly, "We got them all later," referring to the final conquest of the whole of Palestine, when one of the most brilliant military movements of modern times was executed, resulting in the capture of a whole Turkish army and the blinding of the resistance of the Central Powers on their extreme left flank. Mizpah proved very difficult to hold. The Turks returned again and again to the counter-attack, and the residents of Jerusalem watched the terrible struggle from a distance with deep anxiety, for upon the outcome seemed to depend who should be master of the city and the country. The summit became a veritable inferno, but the British held on with dogged determination and in the end maintained their position, though at great loss in men. The Turks were well aware of the paramount strategic importance of the hill. They had dug rows upon rows of trenches around it, using also the natural and artificial terraces of the hill for foothold and shelter. During the ensuing bombardment of the hilltop, the mosque of Neby Samwil was battered to pieces by the Turks. Under the care of the Pro-Jerusalem Society this mosque was being repaired when the writer was in Jerusalem after the war, for it was considered one of the notable buildings of Palestine, having been reared upon the remains of a more ancient Latin church.

With the setting sun our party, having eaten a hasty supper in the open space in front of the mosque overlooking Jerusalem and having thoroughly enjoyed the view in all directions and gathered maiden-hair ferns from the walls, entered upon the return trip through the gathering gloom. Presently the stars of the eastern

night shone brilliantly upon the stony path. Ever and anon a train of camels would come out of the night and pass us on the road, bound for Jerusalem with provisions, or sacks of lime, or even building stones. These trains came along towering in the star-lit darkness, swaying and noiseless on padded feet, advancing to the Holy City with a sober rhythm which seemed to fit the spirit of the country. Our little donkey, tripping along over the rocky path with great patience, also had a place in the picture of this ancient land, typifying the endurance on the part of untold generations of men and women which had extracted a living from these forbidding hills. So we entered Jerusalem, from the side where many a child of Israel, and many a pilgrim, Crusader, Saracen, and Turk had been wont to approach it, but our mission was one of peace, for the last of the Crusaders had been fought and won by the brave men who held the height of Mizpah, while their comrades forced the surrender of the city on that epoch-making date, December 9, 1917.

In our rambles over the hill and its slopes we found many evidences of war: the trenches, fragments of accoutrements, piles of cartridges, rude shelters, etc. Where there had once been a vineyard, there was a mound of buried shells, some of them exposed to view, but no one had dared to touch them, as the military authorities had

the only country they had not visited. One had gone as far east as Constantinople, several as far south as Algiers, two as far north as Norway. Few had remained in England. One American, whose picture was in every American sport page last November, crowded eight countries into six weeks and he still failed to approach the record of 14 countries made last vacation.

Today the lecture rooms were crowded. Some students were compelled by circumstances to sit on the floor. This condition will obtain for a week or at least until pleasant weather again sets in and then there will be a gradual diminution of attendance. This is the lecturers' terminal joke and it is always properly received.

Flannels and gray "ports coats" of blue flatters have taken the place of well-fitting tweeds. Hats have been cast aside. Gowns are twisted around necks, muffer style, there is no more handshaking and Oxford has returned to its attitude of studied indifference.

CORNISHMEN AT THE ACADEMY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The first day that the Royal Academy, London, is opened to the public there is generally to be found quite a gathering of Cornishmen, who rally round their distinguished countrymen and greet Cornish friends who have also come to congratulate Cornwall upon the success of her sons in art. For her sons come from far, and they depart to "foreign parts," as they say in Cornwall, parts as far away and as unlike Newlyn or St. Ives as Suffolk or Norfolk or other foreign lands.

But once in Cornwall always in Cornwall, at least always in the heart of Cornwall, and though the gathering is of the clan of artists, there are others whose homes are in some fisherman's cottage or among the farms on the moor. So it was no marvel that, standing before one of Mrs. Hughes' Cornish water colors trying to locate the cottage high above the sea, a Cornish voice at one's side said: "That belongs to be Lamorna, down along. I ought to know as my home is just near thereabouts."

Mrs. Hughes' other two fresh water colors in the same room were then visited by the newly made acquaintance, and the locality decided, partly by the shaft of the Ding-Dong mine and partly because on referring to the list of exhibitors at the end of the catalogue it was found that Mrs. Hughes lived at St. Buryan, and was not her house called Chyan-weal? As every one knows Chyan-weal means the house by the mine. "The Forgotten Quarry" and the farm buildings were then surely recognized by the happy woman whose home was "near thereabouts."

Every Cornishman considers himself an art critic, having been encouraged at least once a year to go to the artists' studios and make what remarks he likes about the pictures on the easels and the walls. Yet it was in no critical attitude that the famous picture by Mr. Alfred Munnings of Mr. Robins Bolitho was regarded, but rather because it was Mr. Bolitho to the life—Mr. Bolitho being a life-long acquaintance—and, incidentally, to speculate whether it was or was not the shaft of the Ding-Dong mine in the distance. Anyhow, Mr. Munnings knew all about it and it was not likely he would make any mistakes, so Ding-Dong it was decided to be, as seen from Trengwainton.

So far for the Penzance side for the moment; it is the turn of the five real stretches of St. Ives Bay which are Mr. Julius Gieson's contribution this year to be enjoyed. Every rock is familiar, so are Mr. Simpson's gulls familiar, and the rocks by the harbor below the Warren, and Miss Marcella Smith's picture from her studio window looking across the harbor, and Mrs. Edith Alexander's "Brown Sails."

So one passes on to the names that have made the St. Ives School famous—Moffat Lindner, Arnesby Brown, Algernon Talmage, Arthur Meade, Alfred Hartley, though all of these have gone ahead for inspiration, and others have given us bits of Cornwall, such as Mr. Grahame Hall's "Cadgwith," Mr. Reynolds' "Moorland Sunshine, Cornwall," and Mr. de Glehn's "On the Cliff, Cornwall," Mr. Crosby's "Mullion Cove," and Mr. Tussington's etching of Old Falmouth.

Mr. Simeone Forbes gives us London, and Mr. Lamorna Birch goes to Scotland. Mr. Norman Garstin and Miss Alethea Garstin to Portugal and Wells. Mr. Harold Knight is in the second room with no Cornish sights, but Laura Knight is faithful to the green blue sea and clear light of a little Cornish stone harbor. On the Falmouth side Mr. Henry Tuke lets his lads play in Cornish seas and look out from the rocks of the lighthouse across the bay of Falmouth.

Just a few more names from Cornwall, to show that even in an exhibition cut down to a disappointing limit the far-off toe of England has kept up its claim to be called the cradle of artists. Mr. Arthur Hayward, Mr. Ernest Procter, Mr. Park, Mr. Gotch, and Miss Mudie-Cooke all contribute to the honor of Cornwall. Not a bad record for one county alone when you come to think of it.

Land Argosies

The gold dredges, which within the last two decades have become numerous in the mining regions of the American west, may be described as sealess ships which plow the land, making their own floating docks and taking these with them as they go. These dredges sometimes carry 300 tons of machinery.

Starting in an excavation filled with water from an irrigating ditch sufficient to float them, they drive their

way through the land, the water following, and the soil they take up passes through their sluices, where it leaves its sands of gold. One man, in a kind of pilot-house, surrounded by levers, operates the whole apparatus at so slight a cost that containing one cent's worth of gold per cubic foot, it is said, can be worked at a profit.

MOUNTAIN STREAM

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Hour after hour, while the shadow of the cliff above me lengthens eastward, I sit by the stream that foams through the deep blue cañon and watch the water flashing by. From my great gray rock beneath the alder trees I can see little of the stream's long course. When it seems worth the effort, I can send my fancy up the miles of winding water to the cradles of rock where the silver rivulets first brighten forth on their adventure. Or I can drop down in imagination across the miles of shade and shine into the sun-brimmed valley where the river widens to its final rocking rest. Thus I see my stream as a unit, stretching from high to low, but that vision is vague and comes only with effort.

Often at night I lie listening to the dark current as it rushes by under the trees, trying to hold the image of its many miles of beauty lying out under the stars, a slender silver link between sky and sea. But my fancy comes always circling back to the old familiar stretches of sunny daytime water. The stream as a whole remains little more than an abstraction to me. I can know well only a few hundred yards of its course, and I know it in only a few of its many moods.

In the drought of summer I have seen my stream dwindle to a mere thread of water wandering listlessly among the rocks. Many places in it I could not then recognize. Here I missed a waterslide and there an eddy. Only the deepest pools then kept their luster and only in places deeply shaded by the fern-hung cliff or by clumps of sycamore and alder did the water so much as venture above ground.

I have seen my stream in early spring, during the swift melting of snow on the mountain tops, when it has grown over night to a hundred feet in width, changed its channel, and come catapulting down the valley like an irresistible charge of foaming cavalry, twisting great cedars from their century-old grip on the granite and tumbling huge boulders in their beds. At such a time it would have been a puerile insolence to have called it "my stream." I might have laid claim just as reasonably to a private stream, for the stream by which I had known the stream by was hurried away and rage had taken its place. How should I ever make acquaintance with the stream again, or with any tiniest part of it? A week or so would pass, and I would find the same slow eddy in the same old place and even the most delicate feathering of water beside the rock where it had always been.

Both these extreme moods of my stream, its summer languor and the spate of spring, I can remember now as possible aspects of its character and as within its emotional range. It is enough to have seen them once and to remember them. Far better than either I love this full and even flow of the later spring months, when the water falls an inch or two each day and is regularly renewed during the night. Knowing this temperate mood, I can imagine the other two just as I imagine the miles of water above and below me.

Just by sitting here hour after hour, intent to catch each curve and gleam of water that falls within my vision, I may come to know the stream as truly as one who has traveled beside it throughout its course and kept a picture of it all in his thought. In order to understand and love it, perhaps I need know the stream only in its parts—here a ripple that catches the glint of the sun and there a tawny pool, here a mossed water-slide and there a pearly frost of water-fall. A few rods of pool and shallow may symbolize for me all the long bright miles of rush and eddy.

For I have traveled enough beside the water, up and down, to know that its elements of variety are few only rock and pool and slide, ripple and eddy and curve. It is the water and not the crannies and chasms through which it glides, that makes this wonder and beauty. The water is always flashing by. I shall see it all if I wait patiently here upon the rock. I grow content to know well only this single rock and slide and pool at my feet.

The particles of water are ever just coming or ever just gone, but the forms and shapes which they weave are ageless. The drops that swirled by an hour ago are already miles away, but the volume and shape of the stream are still the same. The wrinkle of crystal water at the foot of this lichened rock has not vanished for an instant. These bubbles may have swarmed and winked and burst at the foot of this little slide since before the carving of the Sphinx. They may continue in their place until the pyramids are worn and weathered to the level of the desert sand.

"THERE SHALL BE WINGS"

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The train from Pisa to Florence ran along the broad plain in the midst of which stands Empoli and through which the Arno flows toward the sea. Southward the lines of low blue hills rolled like waves toward Siena; to the northwest and north rose the Pisan mountains and the Apennines, their crests yet white with snow. High in the clear blue of the April sky an aeroplane sailed and swooped in majestic curves above Monte Albano and that little hill town of Vinci, which stands upon its slopes. Watching the evolutions of the pilot in the limpid sky, realizing all the wonder of this conquest of the air, thought turned naturally to him who more than four centuries ago had been born in that small hill town, wandered on those slopes, looked out over those immense spaces of sky and plain and mountain—the great Leonardo da Vinci. He dreamed of just such conquests of the air. He was the pioneer who, although his own efforts and studies bore no fruits of achievement, yet held steadfastly to his prophetic conviction, "there shall be wings."

"If the eagle can sustain himself in the rarest atmosphere; if great ships by sails can float across the waves, why cannot likewise man, by means of powerful wings, make himself lord of the winds, and rise, the conqueror of space?" So he wrote in one of his notebooks.

Leonardo's mental activity was stupendous. "Knowledge of a thing," wrote he, "engenders love of it; the more exact the knowledge, the more fervent the love." And surely, as we come, through the study of his works, to gather in even a slight degree, how persevering was his search into the secrets of nature and art and natural science, we must feel that, if this be so, few men ever loved more deeply than he did. He delighted in everything; was unlimited in patience, profound in study and research, eager and curious over all—the movements of the waves and the secrets of the stars, and the growths of flowers and the formations of shells, and the laws of mathematics and architecture and optics and hydraulics and mechanics. A universal genius, he painted pictures and frescoes, shaped statues, constructed machinery, made plans for altering the course of the Arno, experimented with flying machines; was architect, sculptor, engineer, painter, philosopher, musician; profound thinker and ardent student; a magic-fingered craftsman; expressing himself in a thousand ways and making beauty manifest in and through them all.

And always there was that recurring dream of wings; of the invasion and conquest of the spaces of the air. He writes in his diary in 1500: "A bird having little tail but broad wings, flaps them with great violence and turns so that the wind may blow under them and raise her aloft. This I observed watching a young hawk above the canopy of Vaprio, on the road to Bergamo, today, April 14," and designs for flying machines worked out with an unexpected detail, are to be found among his drawings. It was such things that absorbed him to the exclusion of all everyday or political events.

We hear of him as a golden-haired boy buying caged birds that he might restore their liberty and see them fly; we hear of his fondness, as a youth, of the tale of Icarus, and his delight in finding a representation of a flying man among the bas-reliefs at the foot of Giotto's bell-tower in Florence; and he recorded in his diary a childish memory: "I remember that once in my infancy, lying in my cradle, I fancied that a kite flew to me and opened my lips, and rubbed his feathers over them. It would seem to be my destiny all my life to talk of wings."

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PERSONAL ELEMENT
AS FACTOR IN EGYPTSaid Zaghlul Pasha, Joined by
Former Opponent, Said to
Exploit His Increased Popu-
larity for Political EndsBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—Since the return to Egypt of Said Zaghlul Pasha, a few weeks ago, some remarkable developments appear to have been forming in the political situation. There was no doubt whatsoever that the Egyptians were glad to see Zaghlul back again, and this was but natural, if only in view of the fact that it was the first opportunity they had had of meeting him since his deportation two years ago to Malta as a political agitator. Probably few imagined that the welcome would be so warm, but as popularity is verily the lodestar of politics in Egypt it soon became obvious that this enthusiasm was an opportunity worth pursuing assiduously for certain ends.

The prominence of Sir Muhammad Said Pasha former premier and one of the cleverest politicians in the country, as Zaghlul's ardent supporter, instead of the bitter opponent of a month ago, gives the proceedings a color which cannot be mistaken. At receptions, banquets and soirées succeed each other day after day to show to the world his immense popularity. Zaghlul Pasha has been becoming more outspoken and more extreme in his opinions. The Milner report does not now even form a basis for negotiations.

It is, according to him, a stumbling block, a menace to the progress of the nation to complete independence. Discretion is thrown to the winds in claiming an independence without a vestige of foreign control; and his hearers are made to believe that Egypt is perfectly capable of standing alone before East and West.

Even worse perhaps is the entire absence, according to the reports of his speeches, of any evidence of gratitude for what England has done, is doing, and sincerely means to do for Egypt. Yet Zaghlul, with his quiet, dignified manner gives one the impression of being a prudent man, a devoted worker for what he believes to be the country's highest good. Perhaps there are influences which are urging on the development of an impossible situation out of which a political coup or even a coup d'état may be engineered. In this respect it is well to give due significance to the active connection with the Zaghlul movement of Prince Muhammad Ali, brother of the former Khedive and but recently returned to Egypt from exile since Abbas Hilmi was deposed. Were this Prince and Muhammad Said Pasha less prominent, the situation could be viewed with greater tranquillity.

Other Leaders Prudent

In reality, however, Zaghlul Pasha has by no means swept the board, as his stage managers would have the world believe. A certain number of the more influential members of the Egyptian delegation resolved that Zaghlul must not participate in the present negotiations with the British Government, proving that they at least had the political sagacity to appreciate how far that government will go in its concessions. These members will certainly associate themselves with the present ministry, which, with Sir Adly Yeghen Pasha as Premier, includes some of the finest Moderate politicians in the country. The line of cleavage between that party and Zaghlul's is seen in the fact that the present ministry took office on the request of the British Government following the publication of the Milner report, while Zaghlul repudiates entirely the report as it now stands. In a country where popularity is so sought after it shows commendable courage that these men should not have been swept along in the storm of enthusiasm centering round Zaghlul.

Meanwhile the British residency evidently allows events to take their course without interference on its part. Doubtless this is wise at a time when the escape of some exuberance may well ease the pressure accumulated under martial law and the press censorship during the last two years. However, when students openly petition Zaghlul Pasha to undertake to release those sentenced for conspiracy against the Sultan and the government, and when on the same occasion the Pasha, addressing the Cairo students, referred to the proposed service of foreign representation under the Milner project as a scheme to "help the tyrants to tyrannize over us," it seems time some check were applied.

After all, the modern Egyptians are still a very young race and require in their very interests judicious guidance. This, it is believed, is the policy of Adly Pasha, and it should be given a fair trial.

IRISH COMMENT ON
PREMIER'S REPLYManifesto of Mr. Lloyd George
to Anglican Leaders Is Vari-
ously Criticized by the PressBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Reading Mr. Lloyd George's recent manifesto replying to the Bishop of Chelmsford and 19 other clerical leaders in England, an Irishman says he "cannot refrain from thinking it a pity that in so momentous a crisis the Premier has not made up his facts on the spot by spending one week in Ireland."

Commenting upon the Premier's statement, the Freeman's Journal says his letter was an abject confession of failure in connection with the problem from which he, the Premier, cannot escape, "and which he will be forced, perhaps in the near future, to deal with more in consonance with the professed war aims of the Allies."

It continues, "All parties in the House considered it as a further vicious contribution to the hopeless situation created by the Premier's agents in Ireland."

In a leader the Independent says that "repression in Ireland now is as ruthless as in Cromwell's days. Mr. Lloyd George admits deplorable excesses, but says discipline is improving, thereby admitting that it was unsatisfactory. Yet Sir Hamar Greenwood denied for months any infraction of discipline."

Truce Looked For

The Irish Times condemns what it terms the "campaign of crime." It agrees with Mr. Lloyd George that at present no basis exists for a permanent settlement, but that the first step in this direction is the calling of a truce. "A truce," it says, "demands overtures from both sides. . . . The Prime Minister admits that a truce might be useful, but nobody will think or talk of truce after the New Victory's proclamations are issued on May 3. . . . If the campaign of crime ceases and the elections are postponed, we shall have passed from the darkest hour into the dawn."

Capt. Henry Harrison, secretary of the Irish Dominion League, says that the Premier has attempted to dislodge the landmarks of history as well as those of public morality. "The Irish constitutional movement was destroyed," he says, "not by Sinn Fein, but by successive British governments, in which Mr. Lloyd George had a leading share. It was a grotesque perversion of the truth to describe the new act as 'erecting the Home Rule that Gladstone and Parnell and Butt and Redmond had desired.'"

Lloyd George's references to "our ancient kingdom from Flamborough Head to Cape Clear" shows that he has forgotten that Ireland was always a separate kingdom until 1800. . . .

Suspicion Declared Justified

"After the Prime Minister's betrayal of the Irish Peace Conference I do not blame Sinn Fein for disbelieving government assurances that Ireland could have anything she wanted short of secession and the coercion of Ulster. If these assurances were truly meant let the government make a firm and binding offer."

That extreme conservative body, the Unionist Alliance, which has been seriously depleted since the secession of a large body of its members as anti-Partitionists, has passed a resolution expressing entire agreement with Mr. Lloyd George when he states that "the sole practical solution of the Irish question is the unity of the United Kingdom, coupled with the immediate establishment of two parliaments in Ireland." It "reiterates the conviction of Irish Unionists, that the only policy that can meet the essential laid down by the Premier is the policy of the legislative union, or as the only possible modification of it, the simultaneous devolution of defined powers to different units comprising the entire United Kingdom."

MANITOBA MASON HONORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Sir Daniel McMillan, former Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, was presented with an illuminated address in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of his receiving the first degree in Masonry by a deputation from Prince Rupert's Lodge No. 1, of Manitoba, which waited upon him recently. During his term of membership the lodge has grown from 20 members to 600.

FREEMASONS PLAN
TO REBUILD TEMPLEBritish Premier Is Approached
on Subject of Erecting a
Counterpart of Solomon's
Temple on Original SiteBy special Masonic correspondent of The
Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Some additional particulars have now been ascertained with regard to the Speaker's chair, to which reference was recently made in these columns. It is stated that there is to be seen today in a Masonic lodge room in Sunderland the chair which was used on the occasion of the visit of the Duke of Sussex to Sunderland in 1839 to a Masonic gathering of the Grand Lodge of England.

The reports of the meeting were given in London and local papers, the London Chronicle stating: "After having been led into the room by the Earl of Durham, His Royal Highness rested himself for a few moments in a commodious chair which had been provided for the occasion and which, it was reported, was formerly the Speaker's chair in the old House of Commons, and was saved from the fire which destroyed the two Houses of Parliament in 1834. This curious relic was purchased by a professional man, a resident in Sunderland, and afterward presented to the corporation."

It is said that the chair is now used as the official chair of the master of the lodge, and answers to the description of the original chair of the old House of Commons. The only alteration is that the royal coat of arms on top of it has been replaced by the emblem of the Masonic craft. It is a massive and imposing piece of lodge furniture and of great historic interest.

Rebuilding Temple Proposed

The Prime Minister has been questioned as to whether his attention has been drawn to a proposal put forward to erect a great temple on the site of the temple of Solomon. This is more likely to interest those Freemasons who adhere strictly to the oldest tradition of their origin, and who have even founded a King Solomon's Lodge, with a latent idea that they might some day assist in rebuilding the temple on the spot where the first had stood.

At the recent meeting of the Alfred Newton Lodge the newly-installed master, Capt. E. C. Pullum, initiated his son, the first "Lewiss" to be initiated in the lodge, and Sir Alfred Newton, the first master of the lodge, gave the toast of the initiate. One of the visitors present said that he was a member of the Hornsey Lodge which was founded by their master's grandfather. He saw his two sons initiated and later on installed, which made the second generation in that family. Later on he saw their master and his brother initiated, making the third generation. That evening he had seen his son initiated, which made the fourth generation. This was probably a record that had not been surpassed. He remarked that he hoped he would have the privilege of being present to see the fifth generation initiated.

Canterbury Memorial Unveiled

Commencing its activities on January 7, 1915, the West Ealing Masonic Club Benevolent Association has now reached the four-figure stage. The amounts collected are as follows: 1915, £47 18s.; 1916, £100; 1917, £138 19s.; 1918, £169; 1919, £240; 1920, £261; and the balance to complete £1000 during the first six weeks of the present year. This is equal to an average of £2 3s. a week for the time the association has been in existence.

Col. F. S. W. Cornwallis, provincial grand master for Kent, recently unveiled a memorial at the Masonic Temple in Canterbury, placed there by the three local lodges in memory of local Freemasons who fell in the war. The tablet was dedicated by the Vicar of Surry, the Rev. N. L. Lyceat.

Dr. J. H. Salter, deputy provincial grand master for Essex, has consecrated the Southcliffe Lodge, No. 4230, at Clacton-on-sea. Although Clacton may be considered somewhat a modern place, it has for many years been associated with the Masonic order. When King Edward VII, as Prince of Wales, returned to England

after his tour in India in 1877, the Grand Lodge of England presented to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, as a thank-offering, two lifeboats, one of which was stationed at Clacton, owing, no doubt, to its proximity to the Goodwin Sands.

Speaking of the tenets of Freemasonry generally, the provincial grand chaplain, in his consecration address, exhorted those present to remember that they should not confine their Masonry to the ceremonial work of the lodge, but should carry the great tenets which were embodied in it into their daily lives, whereby they would become better men, better citizens, and increase their usefulness to their fellow men.

Dr. William Briggs, past grand treasurer of England, has been appointed provincial prior of Knights Templar in East Anglia, in succession to the Earl of Stradbroke, who has resigned the office on his taking up the appointment of Governor of Victoria. A new lodge has also been consecrated for Billerica by Lord Lambourne, provincial grand master for Essex. It will be known as the Billerica, No. 4053. A Royal Arch chapter has been consecrated as an annex to the Selsey Lodge, Sussex.

The latest episcopal initiate into Freemasonry is Dr. Perowne, Bishop of Bradford, who was introduced into the craft by Sir William Raynor, provincial grand master for West Yorkshire. The brethren of Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, are forming a Masonic club which will occupy the ground floor of the new Masonic hall, now being erected.

Masonic Lodges Increase

Wallasey (Cheshire) has now 19 Masonic lodges flourishing in the town, the latest—the Mason, No. 4202—having recently been consecrated by Lieut.-Col. H. Cornwallis Legh, provincial grand master for Cheshire, R. R. Rawlinson, a prominent local Freemason, becoming the first master.

Knights of the Great Priory, has consecrated a preceptory of Knights Templar at the Masonic Hall, Kettering (Northampton). According to the Warwickshire calendar just issued, there are now 63 lodges in that Province; returns published for 65, the aggregate membership of which is 3963, of whom 506 were initiated during the 12 months ending June 30, 1920.

St. David Lodge, No. 679, Aberdare (Glamorgan) has had what is believed to be a unique experience. Dr. Evan Jones, once in practice at Aberdare, now living retired in London, master of the lodge 50 years ago, has been installed master for the current year.

During a membership of 30 years, W. Harvey has only been absent from the meetings of Lodge Erme, No. 1091, Ivybridge (Devon) on two occasions. This was mentioned at the annual festival just held, when he was the recipient of a framed photograph in recognition of his long service as an officer of the lodge.

COMMEMORATION DAY
IN PORT ELIZABETHSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its South African News Office

PORT ELIZABETH, Cape Colony.—Port Elizabeth recently commemorated the one hundred and first anniversary of the landing of the first of the settlers. On the site in Jetty Street, between the station and the customs house, approximately the spot on which the settlers of the Chapman's party landed on shore, the Governor-General laid the foundation of a handsome memorial. From there he went to the city hall, where a civic reception was given.

The most striking of the day's functions was the commemoration gathering in the Donkin Reserve, where an enormous crowd had assembled for the great commemoration meeting under the auspices of the 1820 Centenary Celebrations Committee. General Smuts, the Prime Minister, addressed the latter assembly and declared that the hope for a united South Africa had become a fact.

Dr. J. H. Salter, deputy provincial grand master for Essex, has consecrated the Southcliffe Lodge, No. 4230, at Clacton-on-sea. Although Clacton may be considered somewhat a modern place, it has for many years been associated with the Masonic order. When King Edward VII, as Prince of Wales, returned to England

COMMUNIST MOVE
IN LUXEMBOURGOutbreak, but for Energetic Meas-
ures, Might Have Spread to
Saar Collieries and to LorraineSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of

LUXEMBOURG.—Interesting happenings have taken place in the industrial region of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. They are in connection with a Communist attempt of a very pronounced nature, which, if it had not been stopped in time by making use of energetic measures, threatened to spread to the colliery districts of the Saar and the industrial parts of Lorraine, two neighboring great working centers, where the Communist and Bolshevik propaganda is followed up methodically, and with an intensity which gives considerable trouble to the authorities.

More especially here in Luxembourg, the working classes have been considerably agitated for some time. An important fraction of the subversive element composing this class is found amongst the foreign workmen coming from different countries. The discontent and ill feeling was carefully maintained, and divers measures taken by the government in the hope of preventing a crisis only served to make it more certain and more grave. This was the case with the decree instituting workmen's councils; which, instead of contributing to overcome the difficulties, as it had been hoped, was the cause of greatly increasing the tension between the employers and their employees.

Workmen Dismissed

On account of the prevailing crisis, many of the metallurgical works, to prevent shutting down altogether, were obliged to dismiss part of their workmen. This set fire to the powder, which was already very dry. The workmen's councils resigned, and transformed themselves into Soviets and boasted that they would expel all the managers and engineers and take upon themselves the conduct of the works. Without delay, the government made appeal to the French occupation troops, and with their help expelled the Soviets.

The next day, the employees of the other important works of the Grand Duchy proclaimed their adherence to the movement, from a spirit of solidarity with their comrades, and in order to insure that those who had been discharged should be taken back. The workmen continued to go to the works, but refused to work, and what was most serious, threatened to break up or spoil the machinery and apparatus, at the risk of stopping the whole of the industrial activity of the country for a long time. Many and serious incidents occurred, notably the dynamiting of a blast furnace.

A Hopeless Effort

In the meantime, the government had withdrawn the decree, instituting the workmen's councils, and on the other hand, the industrial companies decided to close their works, the issues of which were guarded by foreign troops, which did not fail to have an exasperating effect upon the population in general. The leaders then resorted to a violent and hopeless effort. Armed strikers were placed to guard the ways leading to the works, and when the soldiers attempted to disperse them, they pushed women before them, several of whom carried children in their arms. These tactics put the soldiers completely at a loss. The next day, however, the works were taken over, and the government expelled all foreign agitators from the country. Result: A hopeless effort.

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stance was broken and work immediately resumed its normal state.

It is necessary to add that during these same days, the Bolsheviks had contaminated about half a dozen important industrial establishments in Belgium, where the workmen had taken possession and instituted Soviets. The Belgian Government immediately took the necessary steps, and the movement was checked.

The Grand Ducal Government has declared that for the time being it has no intention of levying 50 per cent ad valorem on German goods passing through Luxembourg, as practiced by the allied countries; such a measure applied here would mean an almost complete cessation of business in this country.

DRY CAMPAIGN IN
SOUTH AUSTRALIATemperance Reformers Indignant
When State Parliament Side-
Tracks Referendum RequestSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—Although the state parliament refused to make prohibition an issue at the elections by abandoning the resolution for a referendum, an active canvass was made of the views of candidates on the question, and the Temperance Alliance had several direct representatives in the field. The prohibitionists forced an issue, much to the embarrassment of parliamentarians in the vine-growing districts. South Australia is the most important viticultural state in the Commonwealth. Prohibitionists consider that if they can get this state "dry," an important victory will have been won.

The political anomaly was witnessed of the Liberal Premier, who is a strong anti-prohibitionist, having, as his colleague on the campaign platform, an out-and-out temperance advocate. Those who are fighting strenuously for the closing of the hotels keep asserting and reasserting that if the people are only given an opportunity to vote on the question, there will be an overwhelming majority in favor of complete abolition.

The champions of a "dry" South Australia have won a significant victory in the fact that the Licensing Bench, after a searching investigation, has decided to shut up 11 hotels in the metropolitan area. The licensees were represented by a strong bar, but the case for the other side outweighed even the costly forensic skill. When it was seen that the licenses were irrevocably lost, an effort was made to delay the operation of the decision. The magistrate objected on the ground that the houses were not required, and he added, "I think the public will be better without them."

Hotel Proprietors Forewarned

Counsel argued that the gain to the public was not to be weighed against the losses "of these unfortunate people. The magistrate retorted that the hotel keepers could have seen what was coming, and should have provided against the loss by a fund for compensation, as in Victoria. The answer

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given to that was that the opponents of the liquor trade had been successful in preventing it on the ground that "it would make the hotels too respectable." The Rechabite idea, continued the lawyer, was to make the hotels as nasty as possible with the object of closing them without compensation. The application, however, was refused.

There is increasing indignation among temperance reformers at the clear side-tracking of the request for a referendum. The Methodist conference, which represents a substantial proportion of church adherents in South Australia, has just carried the following motion: "That this conference enters its emphatic protest against the government's flouting of 58,000 electors in refusing a referendum on prohibition, and considers such refusal against the high interests of the state, and urges our people carefully to consider the claims of those candidates at the forthcoming elections who are favorable to a referendum on prohibition being granted."

In the discussion which followed, speakers asserted that the former Premier had entered into a compact with the wine people to this effect: "You help us and we will help you." The present government had believed itself figuratively handcuffed to the wine industry so far as granting a referendum was concerned. It was remarked by interjection that many returned soldiers in South Australia had been placed on wine-growing settlements, and planting by them was still going on. How, then, did the soldiers stand in relation to compensation?

Prohibition Aids Vine-Growers

"If soldiers go into that sort of business with their eyes open," was the reply, "it serves them right. If they have been forced by the government to plant vines, that is another matter. All the same, they can utilize their land in some other way, and in California a more profitable return is being obtained from the land under prohibition."

The Methodists said that they were out to fight liquor to the end. A strong effort would be made to resist the popular cry for compensation for closed houses. Certain anti-British forces, operating in the Empire threatened its disintegration, and those were arraigned on the side of liquor. The whole question was a big one, for alcohol was causing great poverty and crime in Australia, and it must be fought incessantly and with courage.

Some of the Methodist speakers went so far as to assert that there was no single event that would give a greater lift to prohibition in South Australia than the political defeat of the Premier.

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GERMANS CONDEMN PACIFICIST IDEAS

New Fatherland Society States That Fall of Empire Has Not Brought the Opportunity for Peace Work Expected

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

BERLIN, Germany.—A memorandum recently issued here by the Bund Neues Vaterland, or New Fatherland Society, deserves mention, even though some of the accusations which it makes against the German authorities should not be accepted without considerable reserve. The New Fatherland Society is an organization of German pacifists who courageously opposed the German military authorities during the latter part of the war, preferring in the case of some of their members to go to prison rather than renounce the ideas which they supported. The memorandum referred to has been published "in order to show the world that even since the war the persecution of pacifists has consistently continued in Germany."

"The hope of the German pacifists that, with the downfall of the Imperial Government, there would come for them a quiet and undisturbed time for work, has not been fulfilled," says the report. "We shall not explain here why the masses are as antagonistic to the pacifist idea and to its leaders as during the war. We state facts which cannot be contradicted. The worst is not that those ignorant of politics let themselves be incited by an unscrupulous press and those who work for the idea of revenge and go so far as to threaten the lives of the well-known German pacifists; worse than that is the fact that the authorities, civil as well as military, ignore democratic constitutions, and instead of attempting to right acts of violence, endeavor to conceal them. If the Bund Neues Vaterland tries for the first time to give an exact picture of the illegal procedure existing in Germany under which the most enthusiastic and valued pacifists have to suffer, it does so not alone for its own sake, but also to make known what all other pacifist organizations are suffering."

Unfair Tactics Alleged

"The Bund Neues Vaterland has at present the very same political enemies which it had during the war when it fought against oppression. As there was no positive grounds for attack against it, the cry of Bolshevism has been raised in its connection and an attempt made to implicate its leaders in treasonable conspiracies. Even in January, 1919, the secretary of the organization was continuously exposed to acts of violence; soldiers forced their way at night into his dwelling, took his papers, and marched him to the police station, where he was set free without any apology. His complaints remained unheeded and his papers were never restored. A few days later the office of the organization was again raided by soldiers who took possession of the manuscripts and closed the office. After an energetic protest on the part of the directorate, the offices were allowed to be reopened, but the documents taken have not yet been restored."

The memorandum proceeds to cite cases which, it maintains, justify the general charge it brings against the German authorities. "A case which is well known to the whole world," it says, "is that of Professor Nicolai, formerly at Berlin University. After he had lost his chair during the war owing to his pacifist ideas, he was reinstated last autumn by the Prussian Minister of Education. His first lecture was one of the saddest events in the history of German university life, owing to the riotous conduct of the Nationalist students. More inexcusable has been the way he has since been treated by the university authorities, who, instead of helping him, have prevented his lecturing any more at the university. The Minister of Education supported Dr. Nicolai, but the animosity of the students incited by the Jingo press makes it impossible for him to continue his university activities. Nationalist forces also work against Prof. Albert Einstein, whose chief defect seems to be that he is a Jew who rises above the petty national spirit which characterizes so many of the German university professors."

Offensive Against Pacifists

"A general offensive," continues the report, "has recently begun against prominent pacifists. One meeting after another was broken up and all over Germany the deplorable and humiliating sight is witnessed of distinguished men being shouted down at public meetings because they dared to espouse the cause of pacifism. The sudden attack which was made by a mob of ruffians upon Mr. von Gerlach, the pacifist leader, is only one link in the chain which began with the assassination of Kurt Eisner."

"We have mentioned," concluded the memorandum, "some of the principal cases of persecution of German pacifists, but we are well aware the list is not complete. Much has taken place which is quite unknown to the public inside as well as outside Germany. The reactionary party, in fact, displays more hate to the pacifists than they do to the representatives of extreme Communism and the Red dictatorship. The New Fatherland Society therefore appeals to all nations, classes, and parties to help them against existing conditions in present-day presumably democratic Germany. Should this persecution of German pacifists be carried further we must reckon with absolute weakening of the movement, especially as it is known to us that well-known leaders are on the black list. We regret that we are obliged

to address ourselves to the general public, but the German press takes very little notice of these matters and rather inclines toward helping to cover up the illegal actions of the German military and civil authorities. That unfortunate fact compels us, therefore, to state our case before the forum of the world public."

MANITOBA HOPES FOR AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Although a bill providing for an eight-hour day and a 48-hour week for workers has been defeated in the Manitoba Legislature, it does not mean that this legislation will not be brought up again for consideration at a later session. Indeed, Thomas Johnson, Attorney-General, while declaring that the bill was premature, said he intended to propose to federal and provincial authorities that laws on this matter should be harmonized all over Canada. He said he would bring about a conference soon, at which this would be discussed.

Mr. Johnson declared that the bill would curtail agricultural production, despite the fact that it contained no mention of controlling the hours of work on the farms. He said also that Manitoba was far in advance of the conditions in other countries and, indeed, of the conditions defined in the bill, and that of 30 trades listed by the Manitoba Fair Wage Board, 22 had a 44-hour week already.

Labor set forth the claim that the Province, which was represented at the International Labor Conference in Washington, District of Columbia, in November, 1919, is bound by regulations laid down by the delegates, but Mr. Johnson repudiated this. He said that decision on the matter was left to each nation represented, and that also the federal government had announced that each province could legislate independently. He believed this was wrong, and said it would be one of the matters to be discussed at the coming conference. The bill was sponsored by A. E. Smith, Labor, and when the House divided on the motion for second reading, it was defeated by 28 votes to 12. Labor and three independent members voting for the motion.

MANITOBA FARMERS' PROGRESSIVE POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The United Farmers of Manitoba, an organization which at the last provincial convention held in Brandon, Manitoba, in January, decided to enter the field of provincial politics, recently issued a tentative platform after much deliberation on the part of the chief officials. Repudiating charges that the association was seeking to obtain class advantages, the platform pledges the members of the association to work for the common good and "seek all opportunities of working together with all who pursue common objectives with ourselves."

The association takes a definite stand on many matters of current importance, urging direct legislation, proportional representation for grouped constituencies, and the adoption of the preferential ballot in single-member constituencies. It calls for the equalization of men and women before the law, better enforcement of the act compelling school attendance of minors, restriction on the manufacture and sale of liquor, and other fundamentals designed for the public welfare.

NATIONAL SOBRIETY IN BRITAIN SOUGHT

British Drink Bill Has Nearly Trebled Since 1913, and More Than Doubled After Allowance for Increased Taxation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office.

LONDON, England.—The growth of the drink evil in Great Britain is causing great apprehension to all thoughtful observers and inducing the temperance forces to increase their efforts toward national sobriety. Last year the colossal sum of £470,000,000 was spent on intoxicating liquor—far more than on any of the public services. For instance, the national debt charges, which make the biggest demand upon the national income, are more than a million less than the expenditure on drink, the cost of the army, navy, and air forces is less than half, while education has to be content with less than a fourth.

More Than Doubled

Steadily mounting up from year to year, the drink expenditure has nearly trebled since 1913, and more than doubled after allowing for increased taxation. It works out at about £10 per head of the population of England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, or £16 16s. for each adult aged 21 and upward, abstainers included; as against £3 12s. 6d. and £5 13s. in 1913. Last year's expenditure is an advance of 21 per cent over the previous year, and of no less than 183 per cent over 1913. That means that for every £100 spent in intoxicants in 1913, £283 was spent in 1920. The expenditure per head of the population is highest in England and Wales, namely £10 7s., in Scotland it is £9 3s., and in Ireland £7 12s.

G. B. Wilson, of the United Kingdom Alliance, who works out Britain's drink bill every year, points out that the great increase in the selling price of liquor has not led to anything like a proportionate diminution of drinking. The consumption of intoxicants, measured in terms of absolute alcohol, last year, though 24 per cent less than in 1913, was 15 per cent more than in 1919. Full employment, increased wages, and reduced working hours unfortunately tend to increased intemperance. The prevailing industrial depression is leading to diminished consumption. The change last year in the hours of public house opening in England, from 6 p. m. to 9 p. m. to 7 p. m. to 10 p. m., was responsible for a considerable increase of drinking and an increase in expenditure estimated at £4,900,000 per annum.

Consumption of Alcohol

The total consumption of absolute alcohol in 1920 was approximately 69,000,000 gallons, as compared with 60,000,000 gallons in the previous year and 52,000,000 gallons in 1913. Of this quantity 77.5 per cent was consumed as beer, 18.1 per cent as spirits, and 4.4 per cent as wine, cider, and perry. This means that, on the average, English and Welsh people each drank last year 30 gallons of beer and 42 gallons of spirits, Scotch people 11 gallons of beer and .91 of spirits, and Irish people 18 gallons of beer, 42 gallons of spirits. The taxation on intoxicating liquors amounted to £197,000,000. "Unenumerated and sweetened" spirits, which include American and Canadian whisky, entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom during 1920, was 761,804 proof gallons, or 3.6 per cent of the total consumption of spirits.

The total quantity of table waters (unsweetened, sweetened, and herb beer) consumed last year was 62,000,000 gallons, as compared with 72,200,000 gallons the previous year.

The increased consumption of alcoholic liquors has coincided with an increase in public drunkenness, both of men and women, during the past four or five years, though it is less than it was in 1913-15. Last year there were in the United Kingdom nearly a hundred thousand convictions for drunkenness, 51,153 being men and 15,636 women; in 1913 the number was about double this total.

Drink Handicap

Britain's drink handicap, in relation to America, is now arousing many people, especially in the business world. As the board of education says in its new syllabus, which was severely attacked by the "trade," "Unsober nations have to compete with sober ones." and Col. F. Vernon Willey, M. P., in his report to the British Commonwealth Union on industrial conditions in the United States, says: "On the grounds of the advantage which America will get from its increased industrial efficiency, and from savings, or redirected spending into manufactured articles, which give greater employment, and so intensify industrial development, it would seem that the advantage which the United States would appear to have over other countries which have not adopted prohibition justifies very close scrutiny of its economic aspects."

And yet this is the moment chosen by the present British Cabinet to show peculiar tenderness to the "trade" which is responsible for incalculable loss and suffering! Instead of producing its long-promised licensing bill, the government is contemplating the adoption, as the basis of the legislation which cannot be much longer delayed, Colonel Gretton's brewers' bill to be introduced into the House of Commons on April 22. This bill, presented by the chairman of Bass' Brewery, and backed by directors of other brewery companies, would (1) limit still further such control over licenses as remains with the local licensing justices; (2) destroy as far as possible the right of localities to object to new licenses being thrust upon them; and (3) extend the drinking hours of the nation, and relax the existing regulations affecting both the conduct of licensed premises and the responsibility of the licensees therefor.

On the night that Colonel Gretton's bill is introduced, a great mass meeting, organized by the Temperance Council of the Christian churches, will be held in the Central Hall, Westminster. The piquant announcement is made that Mrs. Lloyd George will attend and speak, "engagements permitting." Other speakers are Viscountess Astor, M. P., and five other M. P.'s, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, the Bishop of Croydon and the President-Designate of the Wesleyan Conference. At this meeting it will be urged that every attempt to relax the existing restrictions on the sale of drink must be resisted to the utmost, and that the promised licensing bill must be produced and be a measure of real temperance reform, including local option, maintenance of restrictions, clubs to be under the same regulations as public houses, and no strong drink to be sold to young people apparently under 18 years of age.

WAGES AWARD TO BE EXAMINED

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Approximately 600 general chairmen of the four big brotherhoods and the switchmen's union of North America will attend a joint conference in Chicago on July 1 to pass upon the wage award made by the Railway Labor Board, which becomes effective on that date.

A QUIET LABOR DAY IN LONDON STREETS

Despite Continuance of the Miners' Strike, Labor Manifestations of May 1 Were of a Most Orderly Nature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office.

LONDON, England.—The Labor manifestations in London on May 1, although held during one of the most far-reaching strikes that has ever taken place in Great Britain, were of the most orderly and peaceable nature, and the services of the mounted police that accompanied the procession from the Embankment to Hyde Park were fortunately only needed to regulate the traffic. It is estimated that 100,000 people, men, women and children, assembled in Hyde Park on Sunday, May 1, to celebrate Labor Day, but not all of these were out to discuss labor problems, and many who marched in the long procession from the Embankment considered that they had shown sufficient interest in and support of their particular organization in so doing, and spent the rest of the glorious spring day in enjoying the beauties of the park and reveling in the May sunshine.

That a great demonstration was anticipated is evident from the fact that speeches were delivered from 12 platforms, the speakers, perhaps, evincing more enthusiasm on the subjects dealt with than the listeners, though some of the speakers attracted interested crowds. The organizers of the proceedings appear to be satisfied that the presence of such numbers behind the various bands and banners in the procession which began to assemble on the Embankment soon after 11 o'clock, and eventually reached almost three-quarters of a mile in length, displayed the solidarity of the working classes in a most effective manner. One might wonder what children would find to interest them in a Labor demonstration, but there were children from Socialist Sunday schools, many of them wearing the red cap of liberty, who took part in the procession and sang the "Red Flag" with appropriate enthusiasm.

Workers' Solidarity Urged

The more serious part of the day's proceedings took place in Hyde Park, when a resolution was put and carried at all the 12 platforms simultaneously at a signal from a bugle. The resolution expressed a determination to substitute an international cooperative commonwealth for the present capitalist and landlord system; it reaffirmed a belief that the solidarity of the workers was the only means of safeguarding the peace of the world, and demanded that all questions of peace or war must rest ultimately

with the worker. Hailing with enthusiasm the success of the Russian Soviet Government, it called on workers of all countries to refuse to provide munitions of war or the means of intervention by British and other capitalist governments, and pledged those governments to conclude peace with Soviet Russia on the basis of no interference in Russian internal affairs.

It also demanded the withdrawal of British troops from Ireland, and urged the working class to take drastic action to assist the Irish people to choose their own form of government and to refuse to make or carry munitions for the coercion of Ireland. It expressed its abhorrence of the atrocities committed by capitalist governments in all countries, demanded a drastic handling of high prices of food and other common necessities, and the full recognition and support of the industrial cooperative movement as a method of insuring domestic supplies free from profiteering, and finally proposed against the concerted attempt to reduce wages and lower the standard of living.

A Touring Miners' Choir

The miners' strike was apparently uppermost in the thoughts of the speakers, and a touring choir of miners received a considerable sum of money which will be devoted to the relief of the miners' wives and children, in return for giving selections at several of the platforms. At one platform, J. Murray, London district secretary of the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives, stated that employers were taking advantage of the economic position and the mass of unemployed labor to cut wages down to pre-war level, or below; and A. Walton of the Coal Workers Union said that everybody believed the miners had been let down by the railwaymen and transport workers. The only solution, he said, was the nationalization of mines and railways. "You can bring about the social revolution whenever you like," he stated. "It is yours for the making. Be prepared to rise, or you may rest assured it will never come." Others spoke in sympathetic terms with the aims of the miners, and the open-air demonstration was followed by a mass meeting, presided over by George Lansbury, at Shoreditch Town Hall, which, however, was not so well attended as usual.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE

NEW YORK, New York.—The first direct steamship service between Constantinople and the United States will be inaugurated on Wednesday by the Ottoman-American Line, managed by the Export Transportation Corporation of this city, according to a statement by the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant. New York will be the American port.

COOPERATION NEEDED IN LIQUOR CASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Cooperation between the office of the district attorney and the Federal Commissioner in the disposal and prosecution of cases of violation of the prohibition law is the present aim of his office, said Judge Robert O. Harris, United States District Attorney, when asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor about the work of clearing up such cases. Judge Harris said that, in the short time that the new staff has been in office, it has naturally been impossible to achieve a great deal in eliminating the mass of cases left by the previous administration. Progress in the past in this direction was somewhat hampered by friction between those entrusted with prosecuting and deciding liquor cases.

"Naturally," Judge Harris said, "the attitude of this office is that the law of the United States must be enforced, and that the District Attorney's office will do its utmost to prosecute offenders against that law. So far as those cases which have been left over to this staff are concerned, they will be winnowed out, those which can be prosecuted being brought to trial and others thrown out. We must have cooperation, however, in order that this may be successfully achieved."

AMOUNT OF OIL USED BY SHIPPING BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—The United States Shipping Board has furnished the American Petroleum Institute with figures showing the approximate quantity of fuel oil consumed by Shipping Board vessels in 1920 and 1919. In 1920 Shipping Board vessels consumed 8,557,673 barrels, of which 5,350,451 barrels were Mexican oil and 3,207,222 barrels domestic. This includes consumption at foreign as well as domestic ports. For the period from April to December, 1919, the records of the Shipping Board show 6,081,934 barrels consumed by Shipping Board vessels, to which may be added 2,000,000 barrels, the estimated quantity used January to March, 1919, inclusive. These figures do not include small quantities of fuel oil purchased occasionally in the open market, but do include the large open market purchases.

CANADIAN MINISTER TO SPEAK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office.—International relations between the United States, Canada, Great Britain and the Allies, is to be the topic of Sir George E. Foster, Minister of Labor and Commerce of Canada, at the Empire Day Festival to be held in Boston.

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Black Lace Gowns combined with heavy Satin Meteor.
And Georgette Crepe Summer Gowns, introducing filet laces, in white, flesh and peach.

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Smart Canton Crepe Street Gowns that show the straight-line silhouette, with steel beading.
Georgette Gowns, in clever beaded effects over heavy satin linings.
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Charles XII, the Lion of the North

Charles XII is one of the most remarkable figures that has appeared on the stage of history. He had many valiant forerunners; there was Gustavus Adolphus, who fought for his co-religionists in Germany; Charles X, who carried a whole army across the wide frozen belt, and then his own father, who had such a severe sense of duty, and in whose household thrift and industry were looked upon as cardinal virtues.

Charles XII inherited all these stern and heroic qualities, but to a degree that made his soldiers look upon him at times as something more than a man; they knew his courage and fortitude, they saw him amid flood, fame and starvation, still preserving his indomitable cheerfulness and optimism and facing all that came with unruffled calm and steadfastness.

We are told how on one occasion a young soldier brought him a stony piece of black bread, and told him that it was all he and his companions had to eat. Charles took it, bit it up and swallowed it. "It is not good fare, my lad," he said, "but it can be eaten." Not only in word but in deed also he taught those around him to face necessity with brave, unwavering spirit, for he shared work and privations with his "blueboys," as he called them, like a comrade, and they had perfect trust in the quiet man with the blue eyes and the smile on his lips, a familiar figure in their midst with his long blue regimental coat and yellow vest and trousers, and splendid high elkskin boots.

He had the supreme blessing as a child of a good, loving mother, who taught him to be considerate to those under him. Her lessons were never forgotten, and he grew up a man of unflinching honor and unswerving courtesy, and is said never to have given way to hasty words or actions.

Charles was only 15 when the reins of government were put into his hands, and at 18 he received his first call to arms. He was out in the woods, when news was brought him that Poland and Russia had league against him and had already invaded his territories. He received it quietly, but immediately prepared to go and meet his enemies. The future years of his reign were mostly occupied by war, but Charles is not to be looked upon only as a mighty man of battle; he had qualities which made him a great man, and it takes more to be than a great soldier. The wars he was engaged in were none of his making; he fought to recover his own property, and for what he, with his keen sense of responsibility, considered a righteous cause. Almost his last words to his councilors before leaving for his first campaign were not idle words, as time proved. "I have resolved," he said, "never to begin an unrighteous war and never to end a righteous one till I have overcome my enemies."

Charles won his first laurels at Narva, an Estonian fort of his that the Russians had seized. On their march thither from the Baltic coast his men had their first experience of the hardships with which they became so familiar. They traversed a country wasted with war, snowstorms enveloped them, the mud was often up to their knees—but still they got to Narva, splendidly prepared with men and guns for defense. Then was shown what discipline, courage, and leader like Charles could accomplish against all conceivable odds—for these Swedish troops stormed and took Narva—to the utter amazement of all Europe.

Then followed Charles' six years' fabulous campaign of victory in Poland, against King Augustus of Saxony, who had committed what for Charles was the unpardonable sin of pretending friendship while plotting against him. He took towns and fortresses, and even the magnificent Polish cavalry could not withstand him.

His own words explain his refusal to come to terms until Augustus had been deposed, for which some have blamed him. "It would put my glory to shame to enter into the slightest agreement with a man who has so vilely dishonored himself," said Charles. He stuck to his guns, though kings and ambassadors, and his own councilors frequently besought him to make peace, for Russia meanwhile was profiting by his absence to make havoc of his Baltic provinces. But Charles had decided that he would never begin or end a war merely for the sake of furthering his own interests.

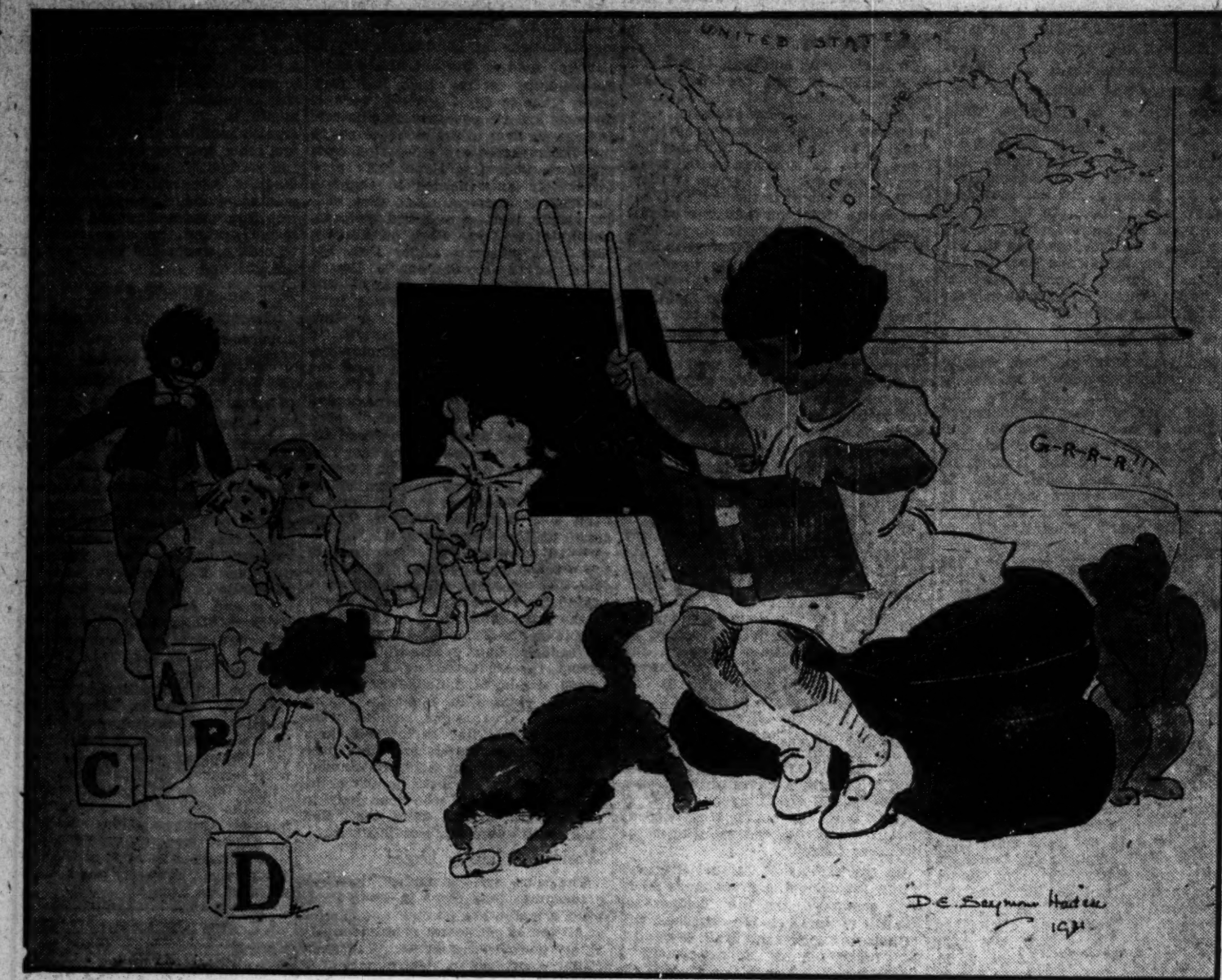
His contemporary in Russia was Peter the Great, a man vastly inferior to him in courage and moral rectitude. At Narva he had turned tail and fled when he heard of Charles' approach. The latter had an indomitable will, but he never used it despotically to oppress others, or for selfish ends, and in this he contrasted favorably with the Tsar. Charles was guided by conscience, Peter simply by caprice. Once when Charles was a child in the nursery, his mother was surprised that he refused to get down from his chair to go with her to church, till she found that he had promised his nurse not to stir till she returned, and he would not move till she did. The child was father of the man, unbending and true to his notions of right and wrong.

Charles was naturally kindly and generous; he would take off his cloak on a cold night to cover his little page, or do duty for an officer, but he insisted on perfect obedience and honesty.

The King took defeat—he knew it for the first time at Poltava—with the same equanimity of spirit as he did other things. We have letters of his

in which we notice that he never speaks of his own deeds; perhaps he will give an amusing account of his little dog, his "oldest traveling companion," and how much he likes the homestead he has received, and during his long absence he did not forget his family at home.

hour with his watch on that prairie track. Usually, he found, the miles were done in 75 seconds or more. There are other ways of estimating the speed of the train. One is by counting the number of poles, for there are a regular number of poles within each mile, and all you have to do is to find out how many there are.



"I'm beating time, so do not fail to watch me every minute"

Playing at School

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Belinda, say your alphabet. And Joan, the three times table. Queenie, don't forget so, my pet.

Yes, clean the blackboard, Mabel. I wonder, Golliwog, can you stand and spell cock-a-doodle-doo?

Now, all of you sing up the scale. As soon as I begin it.

I'm beating time, so do not fail to watch me every minute.

Oh, what a noise! My Teddy-bear, it is you growling, I declare.

I think we'll have geography. Belinda, name a city.

Mabel, an ocean or a sea. And do not stare at Kitty!

And now, my dollies, you may play. Our school is over for today.

A Watch on the Train

At every opportunity Ted and his sister were out on the observation platform of the limited train where they could see as much as possible of the country, the towns and cities and the people as they went along. The track lay along the prairies of the middle west of the United States, and sometimes for many miles it was straight and level, since there were no valleys or mountains or rivers to cross or circle around.

Ted had a watch with a big chain and he took the watch out of his pocket a good many times a day, a great many, if you were to count them. But both the lad and his sister found the timepiece good to look at and useful, too. One of the best ways they found it useful was in estimating how fast the train was traveling. On one side of the track was an unending line of telegraph poles carrying many wires. On these poles at intervals of one mile were placed little white boards with black numerals telling how many miles they were from the starting point of the railroad. Ted's watch had both a minute and a second hand. By watching the poles with the white signs and keeping count of how many seconds it required for the train to travel from one white sign to another, it was possible to ascertain exactly the speed of the train. Mary would watch the white signs and Ted the second hand. The girl would shout when the railing of the observation car came opposite one sign and then at the end of the mile when the railing was opposite the sign placed there she would shout again, and Ted would reckon the number of seconds between the two signs.

When it required 60 seconds for the train to travel between two of the signs then its speed was a mile a minute, or, of course, 60 miles per hour. Using 60 miles per hour as a basis, Ted was able to figure any number of miles per hour the train was going at any particular time. For instance, if it went a mile in 75 seconds, then its speed per hour was 48 miles (sixty seconds times 80 or 48 miles per hour. If it went as rapidly as a mile in 50 seconds, its speed was 72 miles per hour. Only once did Ted ever check a speed of 72 miles per

Another way is by counting the intervals of the rails when the wheels go over them. These two ways are not as easy as the other way, of course, for with the white signs to indicate the miles, a great deal of extra counting is done away with. Different railroads have different ways of marking their mileage, and it is necessary to ask the trainmen sometimes—the conductor or the brakeman—how to tell the miles.

Ted got to be very expert after he had estimated the miles per hour for some time so that as soon as he knew the number of seconds he could tell the miles per hour at once. And then both he and Mary could estimate very closely the miles per hour without the watch at all, simply by looking at the ground or near-by objects, and ascertaining in that way how rapidly the train was moving. And after much practice they almost always estimated the speed quite accurately. They practiced by telling each other how fast the train was going and then taking the actual time by the watch and comparing their first estimate with the actual number of seconds and miles per hour, thus being able to correct themselves and become more accurate in telling the speed by watching the ground as it slipped away behind the train.

Our Flowers

Our yard is full of every kind of flower. They come up, every year, without being asked. The first thing that we know, our flowers are coming up and are smiling at us. They are glad to see us again, after the long winter. First come the little snowdrops and the crocuses, then the violets. We do not know who planted the violets. Somebody who used to live here, years ago, must have planted them. Now they are blooming for us. After they have made us a visit, they go away and the lilacs-of-the-valley and the peonies and tulips come. Then the roses and the Solomon's seal and the masses of tall yellow golden rod behind the grape arbor, and the Star of Bethlehem. And there are with these so many beautiful little flowers of all kinds that grow also because they love to grow. We are fond of them all.

There is one flower that loves the late autumn. It is the fall anemone. It grows in our yard in a great, white mass, like banners. Wherever we walk, we see our beautiful anemones growing gloriously. How they stand out in the chilly, bright autumn days! Everybody loves to pick them and carry them away and put them in their houses. The autumn flowers stay until the snow is almost here.

Pasture Stars

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Down in the gray old pasture. Beyond the crooked bars. I found such splendid treasure—A hidden drift of stars.

They flick the rocky ledges. They hide beneath the vines. Which, rustle-leaved and trailing. Make carpets for the pines. Such fragrant, peeping blossoms in peckly white and pink! Though now they are arbutus. They once were stars, I think!

Eleanor's Party

"I saw three ships go sailing by. Sailing by, sailing by. I saw three ships go sailing by. On New Year's Day in the morning." sang Mother Goose as she sat at the table in her kitchen painting little Jack Horner's suit a bright blue. She

she made him a curtsy and then they danced a little gavotte round the room and ended up in front of Eleanor. "This is Peter Pan," said Mother Goose, and before Eleanor knew what was happening Peter caught her by both hands and they twirled round and round as fast as they could go. When that was over Eleanor went

going to use the original pictures; we all like them much the best."

"Of course we do," said Humpty Dumpty. "We've been rehearsing our parts for the new edition." Here he beckoned Alice over to him and whispered in a loud voice, "Let's say some of it to them now."

"Please do," the others begged, and every one settled comfortably down to listen.

"Begin anywhere," said Humpty Dumpty to Alice, looking away from her while he spoke.

Alice—How exactly like an egg he is.

H. D.—It's very provoking to be called an egg very.

Alice—I said you looked like an egg, sir. And some eggs are very pretty, you know.

H. D.—Some people have no more sense than a baby.

Alice—Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall, Humpty Dumpty had a great fall.

Couldn't put Humpty Dumpty together again.

H. D.—Don't stand there chattering to yourself like that, but tell me your name and business.

Alice—My name is Alice but—

H. D.—That's a stupid name enough! What does it mean?

Alice, (doubtfully)—Must a name mean something?

H. D. (with a short laugh)—Of course it must. My name means the shape I am—and a good handsome shape it is too. With a name like yours you might be any shape, almost.

Humpty Dumpty suddenly changed his tone and called out, "Oh! Let's leave some of it out; I can't say all that today. Go on to 'Good-by.'"

Alice—Good-by till we meet again.

H. D.—I shouldn't know you if we did meet again. You're so exactly like other people.

Alice—It's the face one goes by generally.

H. D.—That's just what I complain of. Your face is the same as every body has—the two eyes, so (marking their places in the air with his thumb)—nose in the middle, mouth under. It's always the same. Now if you had the two eyes on the same side of your nose, for instance, or the mouth at the top, that would be some help.

Alice—It wouldn't look nice.

H. D.—Wait till you've tried.

Humpty Dumpty turned his back on Alice. "There, that's enough," he said, and began to get off his stool. There was loud applause, which went on till Peter called, "Come on, let's have a game." So a game they had.

Eleanor stopped in the midst of all the fun and rubbed her eyes and looked around. "Oh!" she cried, "That was a fine dream and the best party I ever was at."

Madge's Screen for the Dolls

How costly the fire gleamed in the huge fireplace in the living room where Madge was playing. She was seated before a miniature room of cardboard she had made for her doll family, a family that kept her busy indeed, for although they never made known their wants, yet somehow Madge always knew what to do for them.

In the little cardboard room where her dolls were sitting, was a little fireplace made to look as much as possible like the big one which at that moment was throwing out such cheering flames. When there was no fire in it, a screen was placed in front of the opening. Madge studied the figures painted on that screen and made up stories about them to her doll family.

"You'd like a pretty screen, too, wouldn't you?" she asked them after finishing one such recital. "I think I shall make one for you right now." In the cupboard where she kept her toys, were cardboard, paints and scissors which she set out on a table. She decided to make the screen five inches wide and six inches long. Then she drew light lines to indicate the shape

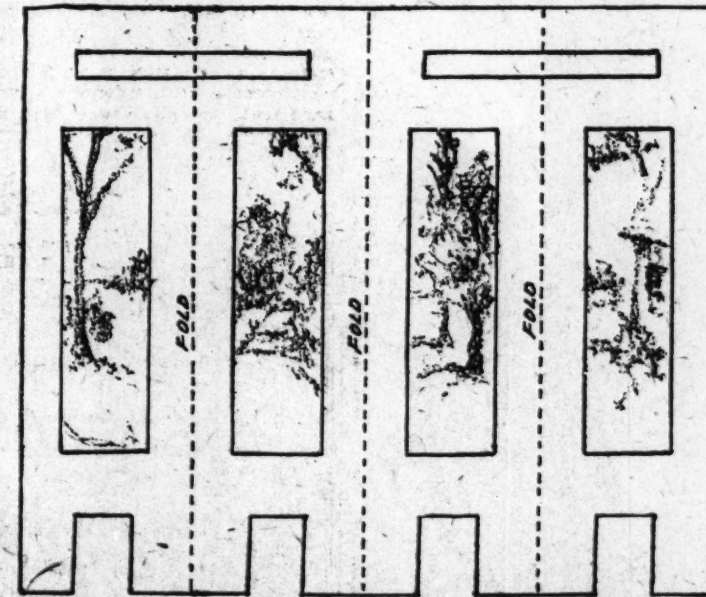


Diagram of a screen for dolls

down the "Jungle Book" and read how the Monkey People carried me away through the tree tops on and on to the deserted city, and how Baloo, Bagheera and Kaa, the python, brought me safely back. Read, little sister, read. Much that is good may be learned from those who dwell in the jungle."

At that moment Alice came in, followed by Humpty Dumpty, who bowed very grandly to every one and allowed Peter and Mowgli to lift him on to the high stool.

"They're making a new edition of us," said Alice when she had greeted Mother Goose and Eleanor. "And the best of it is," Alice went on, "they are

of the legs at the bottom of the screen and the opening at the top. After cutting on these lines she folded her screen in the middle and again halfway between this fold and the two outer edges. Shown by the dotted lines in the diagram.

"See!" she exclaimed, to the ever quiet dolls. "It will stand all alone. But," she continued, "I must make it prettier."

So she marked panels into each section of the screen and painted little pictures on them. Later, when she made another screen, she used pictures of scenes to paste in the panels, which were very effective, too.

Pat

I want to tell you about a certain rather queer rat. He was a pack rat. A pack rat, as you may know, is a kind of rat which is found in the western part of the United States. He is so called because his special delight is to "pack" or carry away anything he can find that is small enough for him to carry. It is not necessary for the article to be extremely small, however. He can make way with far larger things than one would imagine.

This particular rat lived in one of the far western states. He lived in a homesteader's cabin or "shack," as they are often called. The cabin really belonged to two young men, Joe Bert and Tom Harper. But the fact that the cabin belonged to some one else had seemed to make no difference to this rat. He evidently liked the looks of the house and decided that it was plenty large enough for three. And this is the way he managed things:

Joe and Tom had made the cabin of rough boards which they covered with black fat paper. They furnished the house and made everything, inside and out, as neat as a pin. When they had finished, it was necessary for them to be away for several days, and during their absence, the enterprising rat moved in. He was obliged to enter through a hole in the floor, and bit by bit, he carried his prickly pear cabin until he had a great stack in one corner of the cabin. No doubt he considered this his share toward the furnishing of the house.

When Joe and Tom returned and saw the pile of cactus, they knew that their generous friend could be none other than a pack rat. All attempts to drive him away from the cabin proved useless, and after a time they nicknamed him Pat. Although it could hardly be said that they enjoyed Pat's peculiar ways, they found him at times distinctly amusing. He did not carry away articles of clothing as do some pack rats, but seemed to be attracted by anything bright. He would carry away nails, bits of bright metal, or coins, if any were left lying about. Whenever he carried anything away he always brought something in return. Joe and Tom were again obliged to be away, and during their absence Pat made away with a compass, several small files, and a quantity of nails, and filled the box in which he found them with clods of dirt. Another time, after an absence, Joe and Tom found that Pat had carried away all the nails and metal articles left lying on the table and had filled several empty baking-powder cans, which were also on the table, with small chips from the woodpile. Before going to work in the morning the young men emptied the cans and put them back in the same place. When they came back in the evening they found the cans again filled with chips. Each time they emptied them, Pat would refill them. He always filled them exactly level full.

One night, too, Joe was going out for the evening. He was dressed rather hurriedly in order not to be late and, when about to put on his best shoes, found that they were packed with very prickly bits of cactus which Pat seemed to have left as a gift though it was scarcely appreciated. During the summer Tom's mother came to visit him. The young men were very glad to put the housekeeping into more competent hands and not long after her arrival she began to do the cooking for them. Joe and Tom had, by this time, become accustomed to putting things away very carefully in drawers and boxes to keep Pat from getting them but they forgot to tell Tom's mother about this. A few mornings after her arrival she was about to get breakfast.

"Where are all the spoons?" she cried, "I'm sure I left them right here on the table." "I expect our friend has borrowed them," said Tom, laughing, and he told her about Pat.

"Well, we will find them after awhile," said Tom's mother, and she laughed, too, for it seemed very funny to her that a rat should want spoons. Not long after this episode Joe got a dog which he called Jerry. Pat doubtless felt that quarters were becoming a trifle too crowded, and must have decided that the only thing to be done about it was to move away. And move he did without so much as saying good-by.

Springtime

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A violet came pushing out of the ground. Put on her best frock, and looked

"I must be the first flower out," said she;

"I'm a trifle early, it seems to me."

A robin came flying overhead.

"I must be the first robin back," he said;

"I don't see another one, far or near. I've arrived rather early, that is clear."

A little soft breeze came winging by; He smiled when he saw the violet shy, And laughed when he heard the robin's song.

"I'll go tell South Wind to hurry along."

Said he to them. "I was sent in advance

By South Wind, who said if I saw, perchance,

A violet, or heard a robin sing, That he would come on at once with Spring."

So the little breeze turned and away he flew

To tell the good news; and the violet blue

And the robin laughed in a manner gay.

"It's a very good thing we were early," said they

EFFECTS OF CUT
IN DRY FORCES

Mr. Kramer Approaches Setback for Enforcement, but Says Supply of Whisky Can Be Controlled at the Warehouses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The discharge of over 700 prohibition agents is admittedly a blow to enforcement.

John F. Kramer, Prohibition Commissioner, has called attention to another unfortunate phase of the situation due to this curtailing of the enforcement agencies. There are now under indictment thousands of bootleggers who may escape punishment, he said, because most of the government witnesses in the liquor cases now before the courts are the agents who worked up the evidence against the defendants. Most of these men, now dropped from the pay rolls, probably will return to their homes, making it necessary to subpoena them and pay their expenses or to continue the cases, which would make the congestion in the courts even worse than it is now.

It is too soon to gauge the effect of the curtailing on the illegal liquor traffic, the Prohibition Commissioner said, but there was no blinking the fact that it would hurt enforcement in every way and would set back, if not undo, the work done in organizing the force.

"Millions have been lost in the effort to save a few hundred thousand dollars," he declared.

Control at Sources
Mr. Kramer, nevertheless, gave assurance that the supply of real whisky in the country could be controlled at the sources by restriction of withdrawals from warehouses.

Wayne B. Wheeler summed up the situation thus:
"This discharge of over 700 federal prohibition agents will demoralize law enforcement in many places for the next 30 days. It means that thousands of cases and tax assessments involving millions of dollars of prohibition tax levied will be jeopardized. The government will lose \$5 for every \$1 it will save by this transaction, in addition to the demoralization of the enforcement department. We asked the law enforcement division, soon after Congress failed to give the full appropriation in the deficiency bill, how many men they would have to discharge in February or March to make the appropriation run to the end of the year. They estimated between 100 and 200. When this deletion started they told me that they were given to understand that there would be some way provided to keep these men on the job, as it would be an embarrassment to give the impression that there would be any let-down on law enforcement. They evidently knew nothing about the change in plans until it reached the last 40 days, and no provision was made, and they were compelled to discharge over 700 men within a few days. This is a serious situation and encourages every bootlegger and run-runner in the country."

Withdrawals Illegally Diverted
In closing the arguments for the dry forces on the hearing on the new Volstead enforcement bill, Mr. Wheeler said that "approximately \$5,000,000 gallons will be withdrawn this year for non-beverage purposes. The withdrawals for non-beverage purposes before national prohibition were only 10,000,000 a year for this purpose. Men in the department who are in a position to know the facts estimated that about 80 per cent of the increased withdrawals were illegally diverted. The present law does not give adequate power to the enforcement department to cope with this situation."

"The supplemental Volstead bill only makes clear the provisions as they were intended in the original act, with the exception that it gives concurrent power to the Justice Department to revoke bad permits. Concurrent power at this point will increase efficiency in law enforcement."

Dry Bill Advanced

Connecticut House Passes Enforcement Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
HARTFORD, Connecticut—After vigorous efforts on the part of opponents to obtain its defeat, which were put forth up to the moment when its passage was known to be inevitable, the state prohibition enforcement bill, reported recently by the judiciary committee, has been passed by the lower branch of the Connecticut Legislature.

The measure is similar to the federal act, changes having been made to meet the exigencies of present state laws relating to the liquor traffic. The bill provides for the repeal of a number of license laws and strengthens

the prohibitory parts of existing laws. Jamaica ginger and fermented cider are classified as intoxicating beverages. An effort was made to strike cider from the list of intoxicating beverages, but a strong argument from one of the supporters of the measure, with regard to conditions which he asserted obtained in a great many small towns because of the general use of hard cider, carried the day, and fermented cider was left on the list.

Various penalties are provided for violations of the State law and they range in fines from \$200 to \$2000 to sentences in prison from two months to two years. The transportation clause was amended to insert the word "knowingly," in order to protect innocent persons, and it was provided that the finding of five gallons or more of intoxicating beverages in the possession of any person should be regarded as prima facie evidence of intent to sell.

Opponents of the measure insisted that it did not represent public opinion in the State and attempted to show that enforcement had failed in New York State. Their arguments, however, were overcome by the supporters of the bill, who made it clear that Connecticut was in duty bound to support the Constitution of the United States by making laws to conform with the federal acts.

The measure is along the lines of those which have been passed by a number of other states and it is believed it will be a help in educating public opinion and that its results will be such as to develop a strong public sentiment in favor of the prohibition amendment.

Seizure of Three Chicago Breweries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Seizure of three breweries in the Chicago district suspected of violating the prohibition laws by making beer with an alcoholic content in excess of that provided by law has been made by deputy internal revenue collectors upon orders from Washington. The breweries are the North American Brewing Company of Chicago, Hammond Brewing Company of West Hammond, Illinois, and the John Beifeld Brewing Company of Thornton, Illinois. Seizure was made, with all equipment and stores, on complaints charging the making and selling of beer containing more than one-half of one per cent alcohol.

Sentences Reduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
TRENTON, New Jersey—Sentences have been reduced in the first cases brought under the new state prohibition law for fear that there would be so many convictions that it would result in inconvenience. Judge Pierce, of Elizabeth, resentencing three defendants, canceled their fines and cut down their jail sentences.

COLONEL HARVEY
ATTACKED IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—George Harvey, Ambassador to Great Britain, was attacked in the House on Saturday by W. F. Stevenson, (D.) Representative from South Carolina, who objected to Mr. Harvey's statement at the Pilgrim's dinner in London that the United States "entered the war to save its hide—not to save civilization."

Mr. Stevenson said that in an address at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1906 Mr. Harvey "boasted that some of his ancestors during the Civil War were so yellow they hired substitutes and that one went to jail rather than fight to preserve the Union," adding that he supposed the Ambassador would soon be telling the British that his ancestors had refused to fight for American independence.

BIG WHEAT POOL REPORTED
FARGO, North Dakota—Forty million bushels of wheat in Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon have been pooled to be sold by the United States Grain Growers Inc., this year, states U. L. Burdick, head of the North Dakota Farm Bureau Federation, and a director of the Grain Growers, who has just returned from a tour of the four states.

DENVER QUITS DAYLIGHT SAVING
DENVER, Colorado—Denver will abandon daylight saving and return to observance of standard time next Sunday, in accordance with a proclamation by Mayor Bailey. A daylight saving ordinance passed by the city council was repealed by an overwhelming popular vote at a city election.

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WEEK DEDICATED
TO DISARMAMENT

Thirty-Six States Organized by Counties—League of Women Voters to Cooperate With Special Women's Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"Disarmament Week" began yesterday with 36 of the 48 states of the union organized by counties under direction of the Women's Committee for World Disarmament for the purpose of focusing the sentiment for an international disarmament conference upon the President and Congress.

Mass meetings are being held in many cities, petitions everywhere are receiving signatures, and resolutions are being adopted by various organizations urging Congress to postpone action on the naval appropriation bill until after a conference for the consideration of armament reduction shall have been held. The position of individual Congressmen on world disarmament has been catalogued and the reports will be sent to their districts.

While the National League of Women Voters has in some places cooperated with the Women's Committee for World Disarmament, it is going to have a campaign of its own for a similar end. As this is the largest and best organized association of women in the country, the result is expected to be impressive.

A statement contains the following information regarding the plans of the league:
"Carrying out the expressed wish of its members for reductions of armaments as adopted by resolution at the convention held in Cleveland last April, the National League of Women Voters will hold a meeting in Washington, District of Columbia, on May 25."

"The resolution passed by the League of Women Voters at the convention takes note of the President's attitude as expressed in his message to Congress, that 'while prudence forbids us to disarm alone, we are ready to cooperate with other nations to approximate disarmament,' and the resolution adopted reads, 'Be it resolved, That we urge upon the President and Congress that they initiate a movement to secure such cooperation with other governments for the reduction of armaments at the earliest possible time.'"

"The league voices an earnest desire on the part of the women of the nation to prevent a repetition of the tragedy through which the world has just passed," said Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser, chairman of the committee on reduction of armaments.

"Following the President's expressed desire to 'cooperate with other nations to approximate disarmament' the women want to crystallize the sentiment which has so openly expressed itself throughout the nation that their representatives in Congress, and the Administration will understand that efforts in this direction meet popular approval."

Disarmament Call Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—That the United States take the initiative in calling a conference of nations to consider a concerted plan for disarmament is urged by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, which proposes that on Sunday, June 5, ministers in churches of all denominations give special consideration to the question.

MOVE TO GIVE FREE ENTRY TO MT. VERNON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Thousands of visitors go to Mt. Vernon, the former home of George Washington, on the Potomac River, a few miles below Washington, every year, pay 25 cents admission and are glad to do it. A few members of a fraternal organization returned from a visit recently with a feeling of grievance that they had been called upon

to pay a quarter each, and they went to Congress with a protest, declaring it a shame that the home of George Washington should not be free to every man, woman and child that lives beneath the Stars and Stripes. Bills have been introduced in both houses providing for the purchase of Mt. Vernon from the Mt. Vernon Ladies Association, which now holds it in trust and manages it, and making it free to the public. The house presents the same appearance that it did when Washington lived in it. The lawns sweeping from the mansion to the river are beautifully kept, under the care of the association, and the gardens, with their thick box borders, are abloom with flowers of the same varieties that Martha Washington tended.

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RAILROAD OUTLOOK
DEEMED BRIGHTER

Leading Executives Assert That the Situation Is Clearing—Readjustment of Operating Expenses and Rates Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Close scrutiny of testimony offered by the leading railroad executives of the country before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, which is conducting an inquiry into conditions affecting the carriers, gives the impression that the future holds hope for general improvement all along the line. The consensus of opinion expressed by these executives, however strong may have been their pessimistic attitude at times, is that the railroad problem will be worked out satisfactorily under the existing law.

Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman of the Board of the Southern Pacific Company, expressed the belief last night that "the situation is clearing." He went on to say that "readjustment of the operating expenses of the roads undoubtedly will produce a much brighter outlook and make it possible to effect more readjustments of rates with consequent benefits to commerce and industry generally."

Question of Increased Rates
The question of increased rates is the chief bone of contention at the railroad inquiry, a question that is pressed with vigor by the railroad executives. Yet most of the executives are of the opinion that increased rates will result in small benefit to the roads unless operating expenses are lowered considerably.

Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, does not go quite so strong as some of his colleagues in advocating increased rates and even strikes a compromising tone: "I don't believe it will be necessary to raise rates beyond what the traffic will bear to make private ownership a success," he declared. "It was not necessary before the war, and I do not think it will be necessary after the war, once we get adjusted so that our income and our expenses bear some proper relationship to each other, which they do not at this time."

Expressing the opinion that "the world has definitely turned the corner of its most acute depression," T. DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, feels that the railroad situation "likewise has passed through its darkest hour and has now definitely turned for the better."

Transportation Act Commended
The Transportation Act of 1920 is regarded generally by the executives as one of the best pieces of legislation that Congress has ever enacted. Their testimony reveals a hopeful belief that the Transportation Act will make future successful operation of the roads possible as privately owned and operated properties.

One factor that is being counted on by the railroad executives in helping to cut down operating expenses is the hope for a substantial reduction in the price of fuel for 1921. Mr. Willard touched on this in his statement before the committee, declaring that a number of contracts "have already been made effective as of April 1, much under last year's prices."

Other materials short a tendency toward a decline in prices, all of which will be reflected in lower operating costs. Meanwhile railroad representa-

tives in conference with the Interstate Commerce Commission are making such rate readjustments as are found necessary to remove inequalities and establish proper relationships.

War necessities, breaking through and largely destroying normal conditions in the industrial world, were the real factor in boosting operating expenses. On this point the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee and the railroad executives appear in entire agreement. That restoration will come through time and patient effort as A. H. Smith, president of the New York Central Lines, points out, provided normal conditions and a normal cost of living are restored by general regulation in the cost of both labor and material.

HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE PLANS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Financial, commercial and industrial leaders have endorsed the project of building a huge suspension bridge with two towers each taller than the Woolworth Building, over the Hudson River, plans for which have already been drawn. It was said that both private and governmental capital would be necessary to such an undertaking.

TOWELS
Continuing our May Towel Sale we offer additional numbers from our regular stock at greatly reduced prices. 200 Dozen Hemstitched Irish Huckaback Towels, excellent quality union (cotton and linen), large size, all with beautiful damask borders. Made by John S. Brown & Sons of Belfast. Recent price has been \$16.50. Sale price, per dozen.....\$9

GUEST TOWELS
100 Dozen Extra Fine Quality Hemstitched Irish Huckaback Towels, union (cotton and linen), in five beautiful designs, suitable for embroidery. Size 15x24. Regular price has been \$12.00. Sale price, per dozen.....\$6

All Linen Dish Towels
Dish Towels made from all linen crash cut one yard long and hemmed ready for use. Price, per dozen.....\$4.75, \$5.60

All Linen Glass Towels
Glass Towels, made from all linen toweling in red or blue and hemmed ready for use, checks, cut one yard long. Price, per dozen.....\$5.25, \$6.75

All Linen Towels
40% Less Than Recent Prices
Conditions in the Linen Market make this sale so unusual that we advise our customers to purchase a supply for at least two years. Plain hemstitched Irish huckaback. A well-made towel, all linen, full bleached, good weight, soft finish and very absorbent.

Size 18x34 inches, per dozen.....\$6.00
Size 18x34 inches, per dozen.....\$7.20

Fine quality, all linen, Irish huckaback, hemstitched, damask borders across ends and down the sides, making a very attractive towel. Four designs—Ivy, ivy and primrose, stripe, foxglove and bowknot.

Size 18x34 inches, per dozen.....\$12.00
Extra quality, fine all linen Irish huckaback, hemstitched, damask borders in three beautiful designs, spaced for embroidery.

Size 18x34 inches, per dozen.....\$13.50

More Blankets
AT ONE-HALF LAST SEASON'S PRICES
We offer the following lots as follows:

Last Season's Price Now
50 pairs, 60x80 inches.....\$9.00 \$4.50
36 pairs, 60x90 inches.....16.00 8.00
77 pairs, 70x82 inches.....14.00 7.00
26 pairs, 70x84 inches.....20.00 10.00

All White Blankets
About 75 Fine White Blankets, some 85% wool, some all wool, whipped ends; some are slightly mused. Size 62x84. Each.....\$4.50
About One-half this season's price

Crib Blankets
35 pairs, 36x50, \$9.00 \$4.50
16 pairs, 42x56, 12.00 6.00
20 pairs, 48x64, 16.00 8.00

Fancy Silk Striped Blankets
Just arrived. First shipment in seven years. Price, each \$7.75

R. H. STEARNS CO.
BOSTON

SPECIFIC SUM SET
ASIDE FOR GRAFT

Practice in Chicago Testified to by an Architect Before Committee Investigating Building Conditions in That City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Charges that at least 1 per cent of the specified cost of all large buildings erected in Chicago is set aside for the payment of labor graft were made on Saturday before the joint legislative committee which is investigating conditions in the building industry in this city.

Walter A. Ahlschlager, architect, made the assertion, and offered to give the committee information on how to correct conditions which made such practices necessary.

Mr. Ahlschlager, when questioned by Joseph B. Fleming, attorney for the investigating committee, declared that he made provision for graft when he drew the specifications for the Sovereign Hotel, recently completed, of which he was the architect.

"It was our custom in preparing the budget for a building to have a specific sum always set aside for graft," he said.

"As a matter of fact, that is what every architect in Chicago does, is it not?" asked Mr. Fleming.
"That is what all architects do if they are careful."

"That is a general condition that exists in Chicago and has existed in Chicago a long time, is it not?"

"Have you or your organization ever done anything to stop it?"

"No."

"Instead of opposing it, you accepted it."

"Yes, it is something that exists, just like the roof on the building. We always took precaution to see that the interest and overhead did not eat up the principal."

"How much do you set aside for graft?" asked Representative J. P. Devine.

"Usually about 1 per cent. For instance, the Sovereign Hotel cost about \$800,000 and the graft was fixed at \$8,000."

Mr. Ahlschlager was asked if he had any plan to present as to means for stamping out the graft. He offered to give his views to the committee privately and the committee went into executive session to hear them.

Others who testified before the committee told of money paid to union representatives to avert strikes and labor troubles.

NEW ERA FORECAST
IN JOURNALISM

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—A new era is coming in journalism, when it will be regarded as a profession, worthy and recognized, and when compensation will be in proportion to the knowledge, training and high grade executive ability required for success, Hassal T. Sullivan, president of the International Editorial Association, declared on Saturday at the opening session of the two days' convention here.

"Cynicism has ruined many good newspaper men," he said. "The newspaper man must be human, he must sympathize with the weaknesses of his fellow men, he must have faith in their goodness and their ultimate salvation."

THE NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK
NORTHWESTERN BANK BUILDING
PORTLAND, OREGON

"Rue de la Paix"
CHOCOLATES
Frequently sent to the East—to Europe and Asia—Welcome everywhere.<

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

GOLF MATCH WON BY UNITED STATES

British Team Is Defeated Over Royal Liverpool Club Links by Nine Matches to Three—C. J. H. Tolley Defeats Evans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
HOLYLAKE, England.—The United States golf team won 9 matches to 3 in the first international golf match between British and American teams played Saturday over the links of the Royal Liverpool Club here. The winners made a clean sweep of the foursomes in the morning and won 5 out of 8 singles in the afternoon. The defeated Americans being Charles Evans Jr., P. M. Hunter and J. W. Platt.

The match between C. J. H. Tolley and Evans, amateur champions of the United Kingdom and the United States respectively, was the star match in the singles and a magnificent struggle was seen before Tolley won by 4 and 2. Putting well, Tolley won the first and third holes, having halved the second. Retaining an advantage of two holes the British Champion won the eighth and ninth, thus being 4 up at the turn.

Tolley's approach to the tenth was too strong and he lost the hole, but won the twelfth after a half at the eleventh, where Evans was bunkered. The American found another bunker at the thirteenth, which he lost. Tolley then became dour and although the American won the next hole a half at the fifteenth lost him the match.

Consistently accurate putting was greatly responsible for Francis Oulmet's victory over J. L. C. Jenkins, who was defeated by 6 and 5 after losing the first six holes. R. T. Jones Jr. and R. H. de Montmorency enjoyed an even tussle for the first nine holes, but the American, having one hole in hand, was as steady as Montmorency was shaky and won by 4 and 3.

J. P. Guilford had the measure of his opponent, J. G. Simpson from the commencement and won by 2 and 1.

C. C. Alymer and T. D. Armour, the successful British representatives, won by 3 and 1. They did not gain easy victories and won only after even matches against P. M. Hunter and J. W. Platt, respectively. E. W. Holderness, who lost to F. J. Wright by 2 up, and R. H. Wethered, defeated by W. C. Fownes Jr. 3 and 1, each started well and led at the turn, being overplayed by the Americans on the homeward journey. The summary:

SINGLES
C. J. H. Tolley, British, defeated Charles Evans Jr., United States, 4 and 2.
Francis Oulmet, United States, defeated J. L. C. Jenkins, British, 6 and 5.
R. T. Jones Jr., United States, defeated R. H. de Montmorency, British, 4 and 3.
J. P. Guilford, United States, defeated J. G. Simpson, British, 2 and 1.
C. C. Alymer, British, defeated P. M. Hunter, United States, 2 and 1.
T. D. Armour, British, defeated J. W. Platt, United States, 3 and 1.
E. W. Holderness, British, 3 up.
W. C. Fownes Jr., United States, defeated R. H. Wethered, British, 3 and 1.

FOURSOMES
Charles Evans Jr. and R. T. Jones Jr., United States, defeated J. G. Simpson and J. L. C. Jenkins, British, 5 and 4.
Francis Oulmet and J. P. Guilford, United States, defeated E. W. Holderness and E. W. Platt, British, 3 and 2.
P. M. Hunter and J. W. Platt, United States, defeated R. H. de Montmorency and R. H. Wethered, British, 3 up.
F. J. Wright Jr. and W. C. Fownes Jr., United States, defeated C. C. Alymer and T. D. Armour, British, 4 and 2.

WASEDA LOSES GAME TO ILLINOIS BY 1 TO 0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
URBANA, Illinois.—Waseda University lost to the University of Illinois Saturday in a pitchers' battle 1 to 0. T. E. McCann '23, Illinois pitcher, allowed one hit and did not give a base on balls. Only 27 men faced him. The player making Waseda's only single was put out at second on an attempted steal, but in addition to McCann's masterly exhibition of pitching, excellent fielding featured the contest.

On one occasion Tanaka raced to deep center and leaped high in the air to pull down a long liner from the bat of O. H. Vogel '23. Had the ball been missed it would have gone for at least three bases. McCann got three men on the bases in the first but fast fielding prevented scoring. In the second, however, Waseda's pitcher weakened, allowing two hits which accounted for the only run of the game. Waseda never threatened for they were seldom able to drive the ball out of the infield. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Waseda..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Illinois..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
Batteries—McCann and Dougherty; St. Mathew and Kujla.

MICHIGAN DEFEATS CHICAGO BY 12 TO 3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Heavy hitting that conquered two Maroon second string pitchers brought a 12-to-3 victory to University of Michigan over the University of Chicago also in a conference baseball game here Saturday. It was the sixth straight victory for the Wolverines and kept them in the undefeated class with University of Illinois in the race for the championship of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association.

After a bad first inning, M. A. Dixon '22 tightened up and pitched fine ball for Michigan, Cleve Dixon '23, Chi-

HARVARD WINS TRACK MEET BY ONE POINT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Harvard varsity track team defeated the Princeton varsity on Soldiers Field, Saturday, in one of the hardest-fought dual meets ever held, by a score of 59 to 58. With the final of the 230-yard dash the only event left to contest, and Princeton leading Harvard by two points; interest was at its highest point when E. O. Gourdin '21, C. B. Evans '21 and J. D. Chase '22 of Harvard and W. E. Stevenson '22 and H. R. Ford of Princeton, the five men who had qualified for the final, faced the starter. Harvard needed a first and third to win the meet and Gourdin and Chapin took those positions respectively.

Gourdin was easily the star of the meet. He won the 100-yard dash in 10.8, the 230-yard dash in 22.3-5s, and the running broad jump with a leap of 34 ft. 6 in. This is 1 1/2 in. better than the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletics of America record made by A. C. Kraenlein of the University of Pennsylvania in 1890. This gave Gourdin 15 points to his credit.

J. R. Tolbert '23, the Harvard all-American football guard, sprang a surprise by winning the 150-yard dash in 2:10.8, Harvard's third time—11.5. Princeton's second highest point scorer with nine points, taking the 120-yard hurdles in 15.3-5s, and tying for first in the running high jump at 5 ft. 11 in. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by E. O. Gourdin, Harvard, 10.8; second, W. E. Stevenson, Princeton, 11.5; third, Vinton Chapin, Harvard, 11.7.

150-Yard Dash—Won by J. R. Tolbert, Harvard, 2:10.8; second, A. H. Fox, Harvard, third, Time—11.5.

230-Yard Dash—Won by E. O. Gourdin, Harvard, 22.3-5s; second, W. E. Stevenson, Princeton, 23.0-5s; third, Vinton Chapin, Harvard, 23.5-5s.

Running High Jump—Won by J. R. Tolbert, Harvard, 5 ft. 11 in.; second, C. B. Evans, Princeton, 5 ft. 10 in.; third, H. R. Ford, Princeton, 5 ft. 10 in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by E. O. Gourdin, Harvard, 34 ft. 6 in.; second, J. R. Tolbert, Harvard, 34 ft. 6 in.; third, C. B. Evans, Princeton, 34 ft. 6 in.

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by W. E. Stevenson, Princeton, 15.3-5s; second, Bayard Wharton, Harvard, 15.3-5s; third, W. E. Stevenson, Princeton, 15.3-5s.

50-Yard Dash—Won by A. E. Conover, Princeton, 1:11.5; second, A. H. Fox, Harvard, third, Time—11.5.

One-Mile Run—Won by D. F. O'Connell, Harvard, 4:50.0; second, P. Foreman, Princeton, 4:50.0; third, P. Foreman, Princeton, 4:50.0.

Two-Mile Run—Won by E. H. Martin, Princeton, 10:00.0; second, J. R. Tolbert, Harvard, 10:00.0; third, J. R. Tolbert, Harvard, 10:00.0.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by C. G. Krogness Jr., Harvard, 1:50.0; second, W. E. Stevenson, Princeton, 1:50.0; third, W. E. Stevenson, Princeton, 1:50.0.

230-Yard Hurdles—Won by J. C. Taylor, Princeton, 2:10.8; second, W. E. Stevenson, Princeton, 2:10.8; third, W. E. Stevenson, Princeton, 2:10.8.

Running High Jump—Won by J. R. Tolbert, Harvard, 5 ft. 11 in.; second, C. B. Evans, Princeton, 5 ft. 10 in.; third, H. R. Ford, Princeton, 5 ft. 10 in.

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Two-Mile Run—Won by E. H. Martin, Princeton, 10:00.0; second, J. R. Tolbert, Harvard, 10:00.0; third, J. R. Tolbert, Harvard, 10:00.0.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by C. G. Krogness Jr., Harvard, 1:50.0; second, W. E. Stevenson, Princeton, 1:50.0; third, W. E. Stevenson, Princeton, 1:50.0.

230-Yard Hurdles—Won by J. C. Taylor, Princeton, 2:10.8; second, W. E. Stevenson, Princeton, 2:10.8; third, W. E. Stevenson, Princeton, 2:10.8.

Running High Jump—Won by J. R. Tolbert, Harvard, 5 ft. 11 in.; second, C. B. Evans, Princeton, 5 ft. 10 in.; third, H. R. Ford, Princeton, 5 ft. 10 in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by E. O. Gourdin, Harvard, 34 ft. 6 in.; second, J. R. Tolbert, Harvard, 34 ft. 6 in.; third, C. B. Evans, Princeton, 34 ft. 6 in.

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by W. E. Stevenson, Princeton, 15.3-5s; second, Bayard Wharton, Harvard, 15.3-5s; third, W. E. Stevenson, Princeton, 15.3-5s.

50-Yard Dash—Won by A. E. Conover, Princeton, 1:11.5; second, A. H. Fox, Harvard, third, Time—11.5.

One-Mile Run—Won by D. F. O'Connell, Harvard, 4:50.0; second, P. Foreman, Princeton, 4:50.0; third, P. Foreman, Princeton, 4:50.0.

Two-Mile Run—Won by E. H. Martin, Princeton, 10:00.0; second, J. R. Tolbert, Harvard, 10:00.0; third, J. R. Tolbert, Harvard, 10:00.0.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by C. G. Krogness Jr., Harvard, 1:50.0; second, W. E. Stevenson, Princeton, 1:50.0; third, W. E. Stevenson, Princeton, 1:50.0.

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Running Broad Jump—Won by E. O. Gourdin, Harvard, 34 ft. 6 in.; second, J. R. Tolbert, Harvard, 34 ft. 6 in.; third, C. B. Evans, Princeton, 34 ft. 6 in.

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by W. E. Stevenson, Princeton, 15.3-5s; second, Bayard Wharton, Harvard, 15.3-5s; third, W. E. Stevenson, Princeton, 15.3-5s.

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120-Yard Hurdles—Won by W. E. Stevenson, Princeton, 15.3-5s; second, Bayard Wharton, Harvard, 15.3-5s; third, W. E. Stevenson, Princeton, 15.3-5s.

50-Yard Dash—Won by A. E. Conover, Princeton, 1:11.5; second, A. H. Fox, Harvard, third, Time—11.5.

ILLINOIS TRACK TEAM DEFEATS WISCONSIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
URBANA, Illinois.—Coach Harry Gill's University of Illinois track team defeated the University of Wisconsin in a dual meet by the one-sided score of 99 to 36, Saturday. Wisconsin took only one first, the pole vault, at 12 ft. 6 in. Illinois scored slams in the hammer throw, and the mile run. D. V. Alberts '23, of Illinois, came close to the world's intercollegiate record for the running high jump with a leap of 6 ft. 5 in. on his last try. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 12.2; second, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 12.2; third, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 12.2.

200-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 24.8; second, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 24.8; third, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 24.8.

400-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 49.6; second, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 49.6; third, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 49.6.

800-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 99.2; second, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 99.2; third, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 99.2.

1600-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 198.4; second, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 198.4; third, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 198.4.

3200-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 396.8; second, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 396.8; third, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 396.8.

6400-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 793.6; second, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 793.6; third, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 793.6.

12800-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 1587.2; second, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 1587.2; third, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 1587.2.

25600-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 3174.4; second, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 3174.4; third, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 3174.4.

51200-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 6348.8; second, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 6348.8; third, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 6348.8.

102400-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 12697.6; second, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 12697.6; third, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 12697.6.

204800-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 25395.2; second, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 25395.2; third, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 25395.2.

409600-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 50790.4; second, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 50790.4; third, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 50790.4.

819200-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 101580.8; second, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 101580.8; third, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 101580.8.

1638400-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 203161.6; second, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 203161.6; third, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 203161.6.

3276800-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 406323.2; second, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 406323.2; third, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 406323.2.

6553600-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 812646.4; second, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 812646.4; third, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 812646.4.

13107200-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 1625292.8; second, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 1625292.8; third, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 1625292.8.

26214400-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 3250585.6; second, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 3250585.6; third, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 3250585.6.

52428800-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 6501171.2; second, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 6501171.2; third, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 6501171.2.

104857600-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 13002342.4; second, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 13002342.4; third, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 13002342.4.

209715200-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 26004684.8; second, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 26004684.8; third, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 26004684.8.

419430400-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 52009369.6; second, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 52009369.6; third, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 52009369.6.

838860800-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 104018739.2; second, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 104018739.2; third, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 104018739.2.

1677721600-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 208037478.4; second, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 208037478.4; third, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 208037478.4.

3355443200-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 416074956.8; second, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 416074956.8; third, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 416074956.8.

6710886400-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 832149913.6; second, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 832149913.6; third, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 832149913.6.

13421772800-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 1664299827.2; second, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 1664299827.2; third, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 1664299827.2.

26843545600-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 3328599654.4; second, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 3328599654.4; third, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 3328599654.4.

53687091200-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 6657199308.8; second, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 6657199308.8; third, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 6657199308.8.

107374182400-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 13314398617.6; second, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 13314398617.6; third, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 13314398617.6.

214748364800-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 26628797235.2; second, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 26628797235.2; third, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 26628797235.2.

429496729600-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 53257594470.4; second, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 53257594470.4; third, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 53257594470.4.

858993459200-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 106515188940.8; second, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 106515188940.8; third, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 106515188940.8.

1717986918400-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 213030377881.6; second, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 213030377881.6; third, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 213030377881.6.

3435973836800-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 426060755763.2; second, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 426060755763.2; third, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 426060755763.2.

6871947673600-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 852121511526.4; second, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 852121511526.4; third, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 852121511526.4.

13743895347200-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 1704243023052.8; second, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 1704243023052.8; third, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 1704243023052.8.

27487790694400-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 3408486046105.6; second, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 3408486046105.6; third, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 3408486046105.6.

54975581388800-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 6816972092211.2; second, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 6816972092211.2; third, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 6816972092211.2.

109951162777600-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 13633944184422.4; second, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 13633944184422.4; third, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 13633944184422.4.

219902325555200-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 27267888368844.8; second, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 27267888368844.8; third, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 27267888368844.8.

439804651110400-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 54535776737689.6; second, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 54535776737689.6; third, J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 54535776737689.6.

879609302220800-Yard Dash—Won by J. S. Prescott, Illinois, 109071

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

GERMAN BUSINESS
CONDITION REPORT

Chambers of Commerce Claim That Sanctions Depress the Economic Situation, But No Catastrophe Has Occurred

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—The latest monthly reports of the various Prussian chambers of commerce give a reliable picture of Germany's economic condition during the month of April. It is stated that the application of the allied "sanctions" have a very depressing effect upon German industry, but that, so far, no catastrophe has occurred. The erection of the new customs barrier on the frontier of the unoccupied territory has caused great trade inconveniences, mainly through the unbusinesslike methods controlling the customs stations. It is declared that scores of goods trains are now blocked on the Rhineland railway lines, and that consequent delays and the spoiling of perishable goods have caused great loss to traders.

Some interesting details regarding conditions in the individual trades and industries in Germany last month are given. A serious depression is represented to prevail in the iron and steel trade, foreign orders having considerably declined because of the fact, as one report emphasizes, that "owing to the pressure of the entente more states have adopted the 50 per cent import tax on German goods." "The fact that," continues the report mentioned, "German industry has been fortunate enough to renew relations with Austria and states to the east of that country and to conclude the first contracts with Russia afford no compensation for the loss of markets in the west caused by the application of the allied penalties."

In South America also enemy influences are growing stronger. Owing to the loss of orders many works are on short time and others have closed down temporarily altogether. "Complete stagnation so far as inquiries are concerned" is the report furnished on the machinery construction trade. Most factories are occupied on old contracts. Until the middle of April there was not any considerable curtailment of activity in this branch of industry but toward the end the slump became noticeable and workers had to be dismissed in large numbers and factories closed. On the other hand brick business mainly due to contracts is reported from the railway wagon building trade. Locomotive construction industry, owing to the entente sanctions, is described as "completely at a standstill." It is declared that some foreign buyers have even canceled their orders. One chamber of commerce report makes the following interesting comment: "The need for locomotives abroad is very great but orders are difficult to get because the necessary money is not at hand and the German industry is not strong enough to grant credit. In this respect the American competition makes itself especially felt because the Americans are in a position to offer much more favorable conditions of payment."

The situation of the electricity industry is represented as only giving moderate occasion for satisfaction. Orders from abroad are stated to be inadequate mainly owing to the fact that a high import duty now imposed in some countries makes it difficult for German firms to compete with native manufacturers. Orders for large electrical machines are likely to come very shortly from foreign countries, and generally the prospects of the electrical trade are not unsatisfactory.

FINANCIAL HELP
TO FARMERS URGED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—While W. P. G. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, is touring the west personally investigating economic conditions there to see how the farmers may best be helped financially, Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon announced his opinion that the present rediscunt limit of six months by reserve banks on agricultural paper should be liberalized to a year as a means of relief for farmers. The rediscunt time limit for live-stock paper should go as high as two years, he thinks, and be extended to nine months on ordinary paper.

Reduction in the reserve rediscunt rate, Mr. Mellon said, was not of itself sufficient to afford farmers the credit facilities which they required. Extension of the maturities on agricultural paper would require legislation, and that end, the Secretary said, he would be protected efficiently if there should be an extension on such paper as member banks rediscounting guaranteed loans which they have extended to the farmers.

DRY GOODS MARKET

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The attention of dry goods interests centers on the wholesale semi-annual preliminary clearance sale from May 31 to June 2, according to the John V. Farwell Company. Inquiries point to a much larger attendance than formerly. There is a better feeling among bankers, manufacturers and merchants, and curtailed production is being felt. General opinion among wholesalers is that cottons are at manufacturing cost. That is evidenced by increased buying the past two weeks and a subsequent advance in these cloths. Print cloths are also firmer than at any time in nine months. Collections continue satisfactory.

BIG PROFITS FOR
THE STANDARD OIL

Report of New Jersey Company for the Last Year Reveals Exceptionally Large Earnings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—The annual report of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey for last year shows that the net earnings for 1920 were \$164,461,409, equivalent to approximately \$40.88 a share earned on the common stock of \$25 par value. The total assets of the company are reported at \$1,023,212,556, which places it in the billion-dollar class. At the end of 1920 the total assets were \$853,560,593. In 1919 its net earnings, after taxes, were \$77,955,654, or \$77.55 a share earned on its outstanding capital stock of \$100 per value.

The following table presents a comparison of the chief items of the company's income account for 1920 and 1919:

	1920	1919
Sales	\$421,127,215	\$425,406,281
Costs	\$72,287,284	\$61,458,799
General taxes	1,864,500	1,577,914
Depreciation	6,082,463	5,811,788
Insurance	35,131,107	28,242,285
General expenses	8,914,746	6,825,284
Dividends on other affiliated comp's.	2,400,464	2,718,737
Adjusted earnings of prior years	4,967,821	
Revised fixed taxes	15,360,000	14,000,000
Adjusted income	1,143,154	
Total net earnings	\$164,461,409	\$77,955,654

The following comparisons show how the corporation's position has improved:

ASSETS

	1920	1919
Real estate, plant	\$214,543,548	\$214,543,548
Investments	111,441,548	100,621,283
Inventories	234,340,261	185,750,373
Accounts receivable	284,163,850	234,950,087
Cash	57,732,325	17,815,065

LIABILITIES

	1920	1919
Capital stock	\$235,014,900	\$194,676,000
Accounts payable	123,824,312	157,004,283
Reserve for taxes	24,501,438	21,512,869
Insurance	41,123,828	35,131,107
Surplus	\$54,148,903	\$15,592,514

The report says that an important phase of the industry in the recent past has been that the increase in the amount of capital required for the conduct of business has been more rapid than the increase in the volume of business. This, it says, is largely due to the higher costs of labor and materials. To meet this condition and to provide for the necessary extension of its resources, both in the domestic and foreign fields, the company has applied to the development of its business not only the proceeds of the sale to its shareholders during the last year of \$65,338,300 of preferred stock, but also the surplus earnings remaining after the payment of taxes and dividends. The inclusion of this new capital and of the surplus earnings of the year has resulted in adding \$249,351,995 to the gross assets of the company.

Also, the report says that, as conditions existing in the petroleum industry throughout 1920 were abnormal, the results of the operations of this company as reflected in these accounts furnish neither an accurate basis of comparison nor a dependable index of the future. The predominant factors were a marked expansion in consumption, sustained rise in prices, and a materially increased production. They combined to bring about a very considerable enhancement in inventory values with the consequent augmentation of profits apart from actual earnings.

No charge-off for shrinkage of inventories was made, because the bulk in oil prices did not come until after the turn of the year, but that charge will be made against 1921 income and reduce profits accordingly, the report says.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Lumber manufactured in the United States during 1919 was valued at \$1,043,322,000, an average of \$30.21 per 1000 feet, compared with \$684,479,900, or \$15.38 per 1000 feet, in 1909, according to United States census reports. The value of lath cut in 1919 was \$9,229,000, and of shingles \$41,118,000. The number of mills active in the country in 1919 was 80,235 and lumber cut amounted to 34,552,100 M, compared with 46,584 mills and 44,509,000 M in 1909.

Francisco Perez, director-general of the Mexican Railroads, is negotiating with the Baldwin, American and Lima locomotive companies for the purchase of equipment amounting to \$5,000,000. The Mexican Government has available for the purchase approximately \$5,000,000 and has already bought 21 locomotives from the Illinois Central and six from the Southern Railway.

FRENCH GOLD ABROAD

NEW YORK, New York.—One-third of the gold reserve of the Bank of France is held abroad, almost all of it in London, according to an article by J. A. M. de Sanchez, head of Economic Division of the French Commission, in the Index, published by the New York Trust Company. Gold held in France totals \$490,000,000, and abroad \$376,000,000 or 1,860,000,000 francs. Under agreements dating from 1916, 1,955,000,000 francs was deposited with the Bank of England or the British Treasury to secure credits opened during the war. Some \$5,000,000 francs have since been returned, so that French gold in England now totals about 1,900,000,000 francs. The balance of \$3,000,000 francs was deposited with the State Bank of Russia before the war.

OIL FIELDS OF
SOUTH AMERICA

Admirably Located for Distribution of Petroleum by Water, According to United States Bureau of Mines Official

NEW YORK, New York.—South American oil fields are admirably located for the distribution of petroleum by water to all nations using oil as fuel for shipping and industrial concerns, according to a report on the oil industry of that continent by J. W. Thompson of the United States Bureau of Mines. The report indicates that Colombia will soon be one of the leading oil countries in South America. The oil market of the western coast of the continent is bound to derive immense benefits from the Panama Canal, as that route brings these markets into direct ocean shipment with Atlantic coasts of the western and eastern hemispheres.

According to the report, the International Petroleum Company, a Standard Oil subsidiary, is spending more than \$25,000,000 on development of the De Mares concession in the heart of Colombia, which it purchased from the Tropical Oil Company. This concession contains 1,300,000 acres and has three producing wells. A six-inch pipe line has been laid to a refinery at Barranca Bermeja. There are being constructed a railroad and a tractor road. The company has also purchased an island at the mouth of the Magdalena River, on which it plans a refinery ultimately to have a capacity of 25,000 barrels daily. It is also laying a pipe line from the De Mares concession, 300 miles up the river, to tide water, at a probable cost of \$3,000,000.

Concessions have been obtained in Colombia by various interests and wells drilled farther up and lower down the Magdalena River and in large numbers along the coast about the Gulf of Darien. From Honda, on the upper Magdalena, north and north-easterly some 650 miles to Lake Maracibo, in Venezuela, there is now almost a continuous line of concessions.

Petroleum Legislation

"It appears," says the report, "that petroleum legislation in Colombia has improved as discovery of deposits multiplied. The law of 1913 was intended to encourage local investors and attract foreign capital. By this law all public lands were opened to prospecting under government license, and upon discovery a contract was given the discoverer for development of deposits. It made it a condition of forfeiture if a lease should be transferred to a foreign government or if the right of government supervision is ignored or evaded."

Regarding the oil industry of Venezuela, the report says oil concessions and their development are confined principally to territory bordering Lake Maracibo, and concessions have been granted for about 75 per cent of the land immediately around the lake.

British and American companies are active, and in 1920 eight wells were completed at an average depth of 1200 feet, producing a total of about 6000 barrels daily. Four wells of the Colon Development Company, owned by the Royal Dutch-Shell-Carb Syndicate interests, have a daily capacity of about 4000 barrels. An American company has acquired five concessions in the state of Falcon, and the Sinclair Exploration Company is seeking a five-year concession in southeastern Venezuela. The Caribbean Petroleum Company, controlled by the Royal Dutch-Shell-General Asphalt, operates a refinery on the island of Curacao, which uses Venezuelan crude.

Argentine Production

Argentine production is running more than 25,000 barrels a week, according to official estimates. There is a disposition to grant private interests the right of participation in development of Argentine fields, and British and American interests are active. Big concessions have been granted in Bolivia, without any guaranty of early development. There are several districts in Brazil where oil indications are promising, and residents or foreigners residing in Brazil may also under license granted upon application.

There have been no important oil discoveries in Chile so far as known, although surface manifestations have been found. Exploitation is permitted under license. A change in the petroleum laws of Ecuador is regarded as indispensable for encouragement of the oil industry. Nevertheless, a British company is endeavoring to acquire rights over 60,000 acres on Santa Helena peninsula. The total annual production of Ecuador is 35,000 barrels. Peru is one of the pioneer countries in the oil development of South America. In 1913 production was 2,071,000 barrels. At the beginning of 1920 annual production was estimated at 2,500,000 barrels. A large amount of refined products are exported from Peru, there being a substantial refining industry. A transportation tax of one shilling a metric ton is imposed on petroleum and its products.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

1921 DIVIDEND
A quarterly dividend of Two Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents per share will be paid on Friday, July 15, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, June 20, 1921.
H. BLAIR-EMMETT, Treasurer.

WILD & STEVENS, INC.
PRINTERS' ROLLERS
8 Purchase Street, Boston 8, Mass.

BRITISH HIDE AND
LEATHER MARKETS

Better Tone Is Reported Even in Shadow of the Coal Strike and the Prices Advance Some

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In spite of the shadow of the coal strike still overshadowing trade there is a better tone in hides and leather. On April 23 best heavy ox hides jumped to 7d. to 7½d., lights making 5½d. to 6½d. In view of the slow demand for sole leather the advance is not easily accounted for, but it is said to be due to orders for export to the Continent. Cows are selling at 4½d. in best selections, but prices do not yet seem low enough to tempt American tanners to buy, although many offers are put up to them by exporters.

The leather trade, though far from normal for the time of year, seems looking up a bit, and large clearances of cheap hides have been made which has eased the market a good deal. Prices have been very low, but as a very encouraging federal reserve statement. The latest report of the reserve system places the combined ratio of reserves against deposits and notes at 56.3 per cent, which has steadily risen since the low point of May, 1920, when it was 42.3 per cent.

The statement clearly shows the strengthening results of the deflation and readjustment that is going on. Reports themselves of the readjustment by individual concerns are not pleasant to read on the surface when contrasted with the glowing reports of other years, but collectively the process of settling the business house in order is achieving results. In proportion as this is accomplished the market is expected to improve. Following are the sales of some prominent stocks for the week ending May 20, 1921, with the highest, lowest and last quotations:

High Low Last
7,100 Am Agr Chem 50 47 49 48
13,600 Am Bosch Mag 48 45 46 46
20,000 Am H & L Pfd 51 48 49 48
24,900 Am Int Corp 48 45 46 45
5,300 Am Linseed 38 35 36 35
10,000 Am Smelt 43 41 42 41
4,200 Am Sugar 92 90 90 90
7,300 Am Tel & Tel 100 98 99 98
15,000 Am Woolen 77 74 75 74
13,800 Anaconda 43 41 42 41
7,300 Atchafalaya 80 78 79 78
12,500 Atchafalaya 40 37 38 37
54,600 Baldwin Loco 89 84 85 84
39,600 Balt & Ohio 42 39 40 39
30,000 Beth St B 81 78 79 78
25,000 Cent. Leas. Tel 42 38 39 38
15,000 Chandler 68 64 65 64
27,700 Ches & Ohio 65 62 63 62
16,100 C. M. & St. P. 30 27 28 27
14,200 C. M. & St. P. 42 39 40 39
16,800 Chile Cop 12 11 12 11
18,900 Col Graph 7 7 7 7
12,800 Crucible 79 76 77 76
12,200 Cub Am Sug 22 20 21 20
8,800 Cuba Cane 20 18 19 18
33,900 End-Johnson 64 62 63 62
38,700 Famous Players 78 75 76 75
11,000 Gen Asphalt 47 45 46 45
3,400 Gen Elec 134 128 129 128
18,000 Gen Motors 13 12 13 12
5,800 Goodrich 35 33 34 33
2,100 Int Harvester 92 88 89 88
2,300 Int Mer Mar 16 14 15 14
4,000 Int M M Pfd 54 52 53 52
10,000 Int Paper 75 72 73 72
17,300 Kelly Spring 47 45 46 45
4,000 Lackawanna 51 49 50 49
161,600 Mex Pet 181 143 144 143
32,200 Midvale St Oil 14 13 14 13
6,800 Midvale 28 26 27 26
2,600 Mont Ward 22 21 21 21
15,700 New Haven 20 18 19 18
35,600 North Pacific 74 70 71 70
46,800 Pan Pac 70 68 69 68
14,900 Pennsylvania 35 34 34 34
49,500 Pierce-Arrow 31 28 29 28
40,900 Rep I & St 60 58 59 58
30,700 Royal Dutch 64 63 63 63
29,800 Sears Roebuck 81 75 76 75
5,300 Shell Trans 47 44 44 44
46,700 Sinclair 27 26 26 26
168,000 Studebaker 32 28 29 28
7,900 Union Pac 121 118 120 118
25,700 U S Food Prod 32 31 32 31
11,900 U S Realty 55 54 54 54
34,800 U S Rubber 74 71 72 71
62,400 U S Steel 83 82 82 82
10,400 Utah Copper 58 56 57 56
2,900 Westinghouse 48 47 47 47

CONSUMPTION OF
COTTON IN JAPAN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Foreign raw cotton used by members of the Cotton Spinners' Union of Japan in the second half of 1920 amounted to 900,999 bales, a decrease of 153,069 bales, compared with the first half of the year, according to the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce Journal.

The decrease was due to the curtailment of working hours by the various companies during the latter half of the year as a result of the economic depression. Imports of Indian cotton into Japan during the second half of the year totaled 585,015 bales; American cotton, 273,242 bales; and Chinese cotton, 16,054 bales.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Sat.	Fri.	Parity
Sterling	\$2.99 1/2	\$2.99 3/4	\$4.8665
France (Belgian)	.876	.875 1/2	1920
France (Belgian)	.876	.875 1/2	1920
Libra	.065 1/2	.065 1/2	1920
Gulden	.382	.382	4020
German mark	.018 1/2	.018 1/2	2280
Canadian dollar	.81 1/2	.81 1/2	28 1/2
Argentine pesos	.3107	.310	4825

CLEARING HOUSE REPORT

NEW YORK, New York.—The actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for last week shows a deficit in reserves of \$424,930, due to decrease of \$4,715,330 from the previous week. Loans, discounts, etc., totaled \$4,623,735,000, an increase of \$1,650,000.

BRITISH TREASURY RETURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Exchequer returns for the period April 1 to 22 show:

Receipts.....\$73,425,301
Expenditure.....78,189,131

Corresponding period last year:
Receipts.....1102,901,581
Expenditure.....85,520,509

DIVIDEND ACTIONS
AND STOCK MARKET

Quotations for Past Week Generally Lower but the Process of Putting Business in Order Is Still Progressing Well

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—Passing and deferring of dividends by more companies has more than offset any encouraging signs that would naturally support the stock market, and as a result the quotations have been hesitant and recession in action for the past week. Based upon the average of 20 active railroad stocks the quotation dropped from 73.10 on May 13 to 72.02 on May 19. Industrials fell from 77.87 to 76.07 and coppers moved from 23.21 to 23.25.

Late in the week the general lack of strength continued, even in the face of a very encouraging federal reserve statement. The latest report of the reserve system places the combined ratio of reserves against deposits and notes at 56.3 per cent, which has steadily risen since the low point of May, 1920, when it was 42.3 per cent.

The statement clearly shows the strengthening results of the deflation and readjustment that is going on. Reports themselves of the readjustment by individual concerns are not pleasant to read on the surface when contrasted with the glowing reports of other years, but collectively the process of settling the business house in order is achieving results. In proportion as this is accomplished the market is expected to improve.

Following are the sales of some prominent stocks for the week ending May 20, 1921, with the highest, lowest and last quotations:

High Low Last
7,100 Am Agr Chem 50 47 49 48
13,600 Am Bosch Mag 48 45 46 46
20,000 Am H & L Pfd 51 48 49 48
24,900 Am Int Corp 48 45 46 45
5,300 Am Linseed 38 35 36 35
10,000 Am Smelt 43 41 42 41
4,200 Am Sugar 92 90 90 90
7,300 Am Tel & Tel 100 98 99 98
15,000 Am Woolen 77 74 75 74
13,800 Anaconda 43 41 42 41
7,300 Atchafalaya 80 78 79 78
12,500 Atchafalaya 40 37 38 37
54,600 Baldwin Loco 89 84 85 84
39,600 Balt & Ohio 42 39 40 39
30,000 Beth St B 81 78 79 78
25,000 Cent. Leas. Tel 42 38 39 38
15,000 Chandler 68 64 65 64
27,700 Ches & Ohio 65 62 63 62
16,100 C. M. & St. P. 30 27 28 27
14,200 C. M. & St. P. 42 39 40 39
16,800 Chile Cop 12 11 12 11
18,900 Col Graph 7 7 7 7
12,800 Crucible 79 76 77 76
12,200 Cub Am Sug 22 20 21 20
8,800 Cuba Cane 20 18 19 18
33,900 End-Johnson 64 62 63 62
38,700 Famous Players 78 75 76 75
11,000 Gen Asphalt 47 45 46 45
3,400 Gen Elec 134 128 129 128
18,000 Gen Motors 13 12 13 12
5,800 Goodrich 35 33 34 33
2,100 Int Harvester 92 88 89 88
2,300 Int Mer Mar 16 14 15 14
4,000 Int M M Pfd 54 52 53 52
10,000 Int Paper 75 72 73 72
17,300 Kelly Spring 47 45 46 45
4,000 Lackawanna 51 49 50 49
161,600 Mex Pet 181 143 144 143
32,200 Midvale St Oil 14 13 14 13
6,800 Midvale 28 26 27 26
2,600 Mont Ward 22 21 21 21
15,700 New Haven 20 18 19 18
35,600 North Pacific 74 70 71 70
46,800 Pan Pac 70 68 69 68
14,900 Pennsylvania 35 34 34 34
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38,700 Famous Players 7

ADVERTISING IN CHINA AND JAPAN

Commissioner of Department of Commerce Describes Methods of Reaching Buyers in the Two Far Eastern Countries

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Methods of reaching the buyer through advertising differ widely in China from Japan, the difference, however, being dependent on the economic, industrial and educational differences of the two countries, according to J. W. Sanger, trade commissioner of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who has made a special study of advertising procedure in the Far East, and, previously, in Central and South America. It was discovered in 1916, he said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, that, with the exception of a few large business organizations, little was known in the United States of the status and methods of advertising abroad, and the receipt of many inquiries along this line decided the bureau that accurate and detailed information must be obtained as a factor in maintaining the foreign trade of the United States.

"In Japan," Mr. Sanger said, "there are about 550 daily newspapers, and many of them are excellent. In China there are only the beginnings of newspapers, and few of them are of any value. This is, of course, traceable to the fact that in Japan 90 per cent of the population can read and write, while in China 90 per cent cannot. Japanese newspapers, therefore, are the predominant factor in advertising in that country; while in China the advertising message goes out through varicolored posters, through direct mail letters to the literate and through story tellers schooled in the merits of a certain product."

Advertising Methods

A traditional reverence among the Chinese for anything written, due to the high standing the scholar has always had in China, Mr. Sanger said, makes the mail approach particularly effective. A letter will not be thrown away but treated with great reverence. The poster, he said, is an excellently lithographed affair but is used mainly to advertise the manufacturer, the retailer reaching his public both in China and Japan through advertising only in the larger cities and thoroughly.

Asked to what extent American advertising specialists have entered the Far Eastern field in an attempt to adapt its methods of advertising to American products, Mr. Sanger said that there is one good agency in China and several in Japan. The larger concerns doing a foreign business and many banks, he added, are providing special training for their men, which includes the element of advertising. One interesting instance of turning a national institution into an advertising medium is that of the story teller, who goes about gathering hearers by sounding on a brass instrument and acts somewhat as a nationalized town crier. American advertisers recognized these men as a direct means of reaching the people and schooled them in weaving the story of a product into their discussions, with excellent results, particularly so far as articles of wide application are concerned.

Although his particular field was that of advertising, Mr. Sanger said, there are certain outstanding facts that must be considered in studying trade relations between the United States and the Far East. He contrasted the industrial situation of the two countries, pointing out that Japan is becoming an increasingly industrial country and will buy more machinery and raw material. China, on the other hand, is a market for finished products and a source of raw materials.

Chinese Railroads
"The transportation situation is at the basis of China's economic problems," Mr. Sanger asserted. "No matter how you view conditions you must inevitably come back to this as fundamental. When you realize that China's railroad systems are 6000 miles in all and the United States has 265,000 miles, the barrier to development is obvious. Building railways is China's first problem and undoubtedly the work will have to be done by foreign capital."

There is no labor unrest in China, Mr. Sanger said, competition to get a living being too keen. Labor costs have not risen to any appreciable extent, either. In Japan, however, wages have increased considerably because of the war demand upon Japan. A readjustment has taken place, however, since the financial upset of two years ago.

"High prices and high freight charges," Mr. Sanger said, summing up the fundamentals of United States trade with the Far East, "are not, in my mind, the outstanding handicap to American exporters. It is rather the mistake of trying to sell goods too quickly. Americans must follow the slow method of cultivation, being contented to wait for their profits until they are established. Further, many are attempting to develop trade with a too inadequate knowledge of the field. With the growing number and quality of sources of information, however, Japan and, particularly, China offer great possibilities to the United States and the world."

FOREST PROTECTION WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern News Office
TRENTON, New Jersey.—In all the public schools of New Jersey this week will be observed as "Forest Protection Week." The state Department of Conservation and Development has sent to school superintendents communications emphasizing the importance of the movement and urging cooperation. Nearly 10,000 forest fires occur in New Jersey yearly.



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum

"Miners at Work," by Hans Holbein

HOLBEIN'S TRAVELS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Holbein spent the earlier days of his painting career in Basel, in those times an exceedingly turbulent and exciting town. He seems to have got on very well indeed although not averse to practical jokes and witticisms of one sort and another. His art attracted the notice of Erasmus with very important results. For Holbein, so he said, decided to leave Basel in order to increase the value of his pictures which were becoming too numerous there to command high prices. Erasmus therefore armed him with a letter of introduction to Sir Thomas More. Probably the artist set off from Basel on foot and it is thought that some fine drawings attributed to him were done during occasional visits in the low country towns before he left Antwerp for London. Whatever his route may have been he is supposed to have realized his exit from the town of his adoption by a tour-de-force; he had at his house a portrait and before sending it to the owner he painted a fly upon the forehead in a very realistic way; when the good man received his picture he was entranced with its lifelike veracity and went up to it to brush away the fly only to discover the deception! Though Walpole and the brothers Percy believe the anecdote it is almost too devoid of purpose to be credible, though we are told that the incident aroused the enthusiasm of the town and that the citizens took steps to prevent the departure of so talented an artist from their midst; however, if all this be true Holbein found a back door through which to slip.

Arrived in London he settled in More's house in Chelsea and painted pictures of his patron and the family; most of these now in existence seem either counterfeit, or not of the family at all. At least a portrait of the Chancellor brought Henry VIII in search of the painter, who set him up in the royal palace to paint the King. In the course of this work Holbein seems to have shown rather more than an artistic temperament, and on one occasion he went so far as to throw a noble down stairs; he then hurried to the King, and got his pardon without disclosing the nature of the act, so that when the enraged lord arrived: "You have not to do with Holbein, but with me," said the King. "I tell you of seven peasants I can make as many lords; but of seven lords I could not make one Holbein."

The occasion which may have led Holbein to cross the Alps and even to visit Italy, though there is no evidence save certain characteristics of some of his painting that he ever did visit Italy, was the much debated plan of a marriage between his royal patron and the dowager Duchess of Milan. Holbein painted the lady but for reasons not connected with the portrait Henry decided against the Duchess; some unfriendly critics of the King said that it was the duchess who decided not to be queen of England owing to the insecurity of tenure connected with that office. Holbein made the journey at any rate, and though nothing came of it for others, it had an undoubted effect upon his work and his vision.

Another occasion was not without more unfortunate results. Holbein was instructed to paint Anne of Cleves; once more setting out upon his travels he visited the lady and made his portrait of her. When the portrait arrived Henry was highly pleased; he did not so when the lady followed; he did not consider the portrait a good likeness and preferred it to the original; he complained he had been deluded by his minister upon whom the results of his chagrin fell. Holbein fortunately appears to have got off with a caution. He visited Basel once more, but though the town did its best to attract him back with bribes and entreaties,

he seems to have preferred the lucrative connections of his London career, where he remained for the rest of his life. Though he was one of the most fortunate of artists, amazingly little seems to be known of his private life and even his connection with public personages and public affairs is in many cases difficult to unravel.

MARINE UNIONS HOLD TO ORIGINAL DEMANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Repudiating the committee which had been negotiating terms of settlement of the marine strike, the marine unions adopted a resolution by a practically unanimous vote at a session at Cooper Union yesterday, to stand fast on their original demands, and notified James Davis, Secretary of Labor, who had come to New York on Saturday with the committee to complete the arrangements for the settlement with the owners, that no compromise would be accepted that included a reduction in wages. Secretary Davis had meantime persuaded the American Steamship Owners Association to modify their uncompromising attitude of refusal to enter into an agreement with the unions, and they had agreed to refer the compromise plan to a committee and reply to the proposition tomorrow. The action of the unions makes this without effect, however.

TENNESSEE MEETS TERMS OF CONTRACT

NEW YORK, New York.—The battleship Tennessee arrived here on Saturday after a series of tests off the Maine coast. All contract requirements were met, with a good margin, officers said, adding that the Tennessee—one of the two electric-drive battleships now in commission—was ready to put to sea for any task required of her. On her way from Boston the ship was given three test runs of 12 hours each, one at 15 knots, one at 19 knots and one under full power. The Tennessee received special praise from her officers for the manner in which she could come to a stop from full speed ahead and go astern. In this test, they said, the 33,000-ton vessels broke all records, coming to a full stop and reversing in less than three minutes.

FISHING INDUSTRY MAY BE ASSISTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Definite action on the part of the United States Department of Commerce in assisting the fishing industry is expected to result from the recent conference with Secretary Herbert Hoover at Washington. About 40 leading representatives of the fisheries from the Atlantic seaboard, Gulf coast, Mississippi Valley and Great Lakes responded to the invitation and were convinced that the industry is in a fair way to receive official aid for the first time in history. Secretary Hoover presided at the meeting. It was reported that practically nothing ever had been done by the government in behalf of the fish industry, although the United States Department of Agriculture was a staunch supporter of the farming interests of the country. A variety of plans were proposed as to how the fish trade, through the Bureau of Fisheries, might operate to the benefit of the commercial fisheries. Particular emphasis was placed on news of improvement in the transportation system for fresh fish, freight rates and similar problems. Secretary Hoover desires to extend the greatest possible help to the industry. In the opinion of those present, a second conference is to be called in a short time, specially for the producing branch of the industry.

NEEDS OF PATENT OFFICE OUTLINED

Work Seriously Handicapped by Lack of Funds, It Is Declared—Reports Are Delayed and Erroneous Conclusions Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—American inventive and industrial enterprise is being stifled at its source, because of the apathy of the government and the general public toward the needs of the United States Patent Office, according to the officials in charge. This department of the government, which is the connecting link between the American public and the output of the inventor, is today so seriously hampered by lack of working force, room, and equipment that it is totally unable to cope adequately with the tremendous increase in volume of work in the last two years, said William I. Wyman, chief clerk of the Patent Office, in discussing the situation.

Among the startling evidences of loose screws in the machinery of the Patent Office are these facts: Some 45,000 applications for patents are at present piled up on the examiners' desks, awaiting action; the average new case is reached for first action about seven months after it is first filed, while an adequate working force would make a report possible in from two weeks to a month; the volume of work coming in to the office has increased 40 per cent since 1914, while the personnel has increased 5 per cent; erroneous conclusions as to patent rights are increasing in number because the office is inadequately supplied with men and means to make proper searches.

Salaries Are Low

The fundamental weakness is the same as is found in all government departments where the work demands trained men—the salaries paid are too low to attract men of the required skill and ability or to induce experts to remain when they are offered outside positions at a much higher rate of pay. The result is a constantly shifting personnel, with frequent vacancies which cannot be filled. During the past year, for example, it was found necessary to appoint 68 persons temporarily to fill positions in the technical corps, although six examinations were held by the Civil Service Commission in the effort to fill the vacancies through the regular channels.

Reports of "wholesale resignations" recently made by the American engineering council of the Federated American Engineering Societies are only slightly exaggerated, statistics for the past year show. According to the report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1920, there were 86 resignations from the examining corps alone, this being the branch requiring expert technical skill, and 142 resignations out of the 560 employees in the clerical force. This 25 per cent turnover is attributed to the extremely low salary schedule maintained in this office, which is the lowest clerical wage scale in the department service.

Balance against this the fact that the increase in applications for 1920 was reported as 16.4 per cent over 1919, and 54 per cent over 1915, and the seriousness of the situation will be obvious. In submitting the 1920 report, the following warning was given by the former commissioner, R. F. Whitehead: "The service rendered in the technical work of this office has, in consequence of these conditions, become necessarily unsatisfactory. Inasmuch as the title to industrial property of vast value is concerned in the determinations of this office, the effect-

iveness of the patent system itself may be involved unless remedial measures are taken."

Swamped With Work

The Patent Office at the present time is literally swamped with work, according to Mr. Wyman, and so handicapped by resignations among the technical experts necessary to carry on the work that conditions are growing steadily worse. The office is at least seven months behind, with little hope of catching up, and applications continue to pour in, in increasing numbers, and to pile up on the desk of the already overworked examiners. American industry is being unfavorably affected as a result, said Mr. Wyman; manufacturers cannot take up new inventions, titles to industrial property are left in a state of confusion, and the general public is denied the advantages which would come from the adoption of many new inventions, once the patent rights had been settled.

"It is inconceivable," he said, "that public opinion, once it appreciated the facts, would permit an institution so identified with the progress, the industrial welfare, and the genius of this country, to grow stale through indifference. Although the American patent system is the best ever devised, it has been so neglected by Congress that it is 'run down at the heel.'"

An attempt made during the last Congress to put through a bill increasing the force and salaries in the Patent Office was defeated because of objection to a provision giving the Federal Trade Commission power to deal with inventions and patents developed by government employees in the course of their official duties, in order that they might be translated into actual public service. The bill was vigorously pushed by George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, former chairman of the Senate Patents Committee, after being favorably reported out by the committee, but it was killed before coming to a vote in the Senate. Legislation is now pending to afford the Patent Office the required relief for its more urgent needs, a bill having been introduced for that purpose at the beginning of the session. It is expected that it will soon be reported out by the Patent Committee of the House.

HELP WANTED—MEN
A MANUFACTURER of storage battery separators and boxes wants a married settled representative to handle its trade in city and surrounding territory. Salary and expenses when out of city. Send full particulars and photo in first letter. Will be in city next week to meet desirable applicants. K. A. GARLOCK, 1300 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.

FORD BONUS TO BE ADDED TO MEN'S PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan.—The Ford Motor Company announces that its bonus system as carried out heretofore is to be changed to what will constitute practically a raise in pay for the workers. It has been the custom to pay the bonus in a lump sum, but under this plan many who worked only part of a year failed to receive their bonus if not on the company's rolls at the time the bonus was distributed. Under the new scheme the bonus will be distributed in part on each regular pay day. The new plan was effective May 1. Many millions have been paid to the Ford workmen since the bonus system went into effect several years ago.

CAMERONIA'S MAIDEN TRIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Cameronia, a new oil-burning steamship of the Anchor Line, arrived at this port on Saturday at the end of her 10-day maiden voyage. She was commanded by Capt. James Blaikie, who was in charge of the Caledonia of the same line, which the Germans sank in the Mediterranean during the war.

SCHOOLS

Engineering and Auto Mechanics
A MOST THOROUGH AND PRACTICAL school in all Engineering and Vocational Science—offering complete courses in ONE HALF the time usually required by Universities.

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Courses in: Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, and Machine Shop.

Actual engineering work done by students. Opportunities to earn board and lodging.

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Polytechnic College of Engineering
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BOYS UNDER 15
Pelican Lake, Wisconsin
Opens June 27
The Summer Home of Thorpe Academy, Lake Forest, Illinois

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES
THREE MONTHS' COURSE
Students entered on probation at any date.
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THE TOLTEC CLUB
AN OUTING CLUB FOR BOYS IN NEW YORK CITY

SUMMER CAMP
at the Club Farm near Dunwoody, New York.
For full information address the Director, 31 Jane St., New York City.

CLASSIFIED

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—At reasonable price a fine improved farm of 80 acres, 2 1/2 houses, bath, steam heat, fireplace, up to date kitchen, porch, extra farmer's house, sanitary lawn, shade, 7 miles from Great Barrington, Mass. Can be seen at any time. For appointment call on O. EMMERICH, 625 E. 241 St., Boston, N. Y.

FOR SALE
Raymond Ranch, Santa Cruz Mts., Los Gatos, Calif., whole or subdivided, 150 acres has land, woods, orchards; water abundant; ideally located and equipped for resort; school and homes. E. A. PARKER, R. No. 2, Los Gatos, Calif.

LYNDEBORO, N. H.
SUMMER HOME for sale or to let. 8 miles from village, 60 miles from Boston; modern house, quiet and restful, ideal place for children, rooms and bath. Address B-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Home in the state of Fla., West Indies. For full information, address 708 E. CARRE, Santa Barbara, Isla of Santa, West Indies.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Furnished apartment, 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, on Newbury St., Boston. P-109, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ATTRACTIVE 2-3 room fully furnished apt. on Avenue Hotel, summer rates; kitchenette. 238 W. 73rd St., N. Y. See housekeeper.

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

TO LET—In Wollaston, near electric and a few minutes ride to the beach and surrounding Hudson. Experienced housekeeper in attendance during owner's absence. Breakfast if desired. Telephone mornings and evenings 6272 Schuyler, U-31 The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.

HEMENWAY ST., 98, Suite 12, Boston—Attractive room, electric lights, etc. Apply evenings and Sundays. Tel. Copley 8223-7.

4027 KENMORE AVE.—1st apt. large, airy room, nicely furnished, adjoining bath; private family. Near "A." Bus, Surface, Chicago.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN
WANTED—Teaching position in grades in residential town by Smith graduate; one year senior high, high school and Newmonte Central, Buffalo Normal. MISS ALICE WHITE, 1127 Summit Place, Utica, N. Y.

WANTED—For the months of July and August position as lady's companion to party going to Europe (fluent French and German), or as companion-secretary to lady of literary tastes. Suite 5, 2321 Cook St., Victoria, B. C.

WANTED—For the months of July and August position as lady's companion or governess to children; cheerful disposition; musical. Suite 5, 2321 Cook St., Victoria, B. C.

FOR SALE

ARTIST would sell one room furnished bungalow, on lake front, 3/4 acre, beautiful view, large screened porch, separate kitchen; bath house; 5 min. from large farm house. Call on Mrs. J. H. G. N. Y. Price \$1500 complete. Write Carnegie Hall, Studio 134, New York City.

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CABLE-SHELBY-BURTON PIANO COMPANY

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

THE TREND
OF MODERN ART

I—Toward Post-Impressionism

It must have been fully apparent to all who followed the fortunes of European art that for several years before the war the security of certain established schools was being seriously threatened. Pictures reflecting the conventional training of these popular academies filled the galleries to overflowing. Such pictures, mainly concerned with a mere imitative presentation of life and nature, anecdotal and topographical—although faultless in drawing and technique and the realistic rendering of atmosphere, color and texture—were yet far removed from art's highest ideal, viz., the expression of Truth and that interpretative attitude toward life and nature that enjoys an ever widening scope of creative vision. The insufficiency of this limited sense of art made its sterility inevitable and, in spite of occasional flippa from passing vogues of color or fads of technique, the general result was a tedious repetition, year after year, on the walls of salon and academy.

To appreciate the revolutionary protest directed against the insipidity and dullness of this old order by such movements as post-impressionism—under which heading is included expressionism, symbolism, futurism, and cubism—it is of vital importance to understand something of the conflict between imitative art and that which is known as interpretative, and why the former should have arrayed against itself these forces of rebellion.

In art that is merely imitative, the artist maintains an idolatrous attitude toward nature; he accepts her as she is, enthrones her as truth, and worships her as beauty.

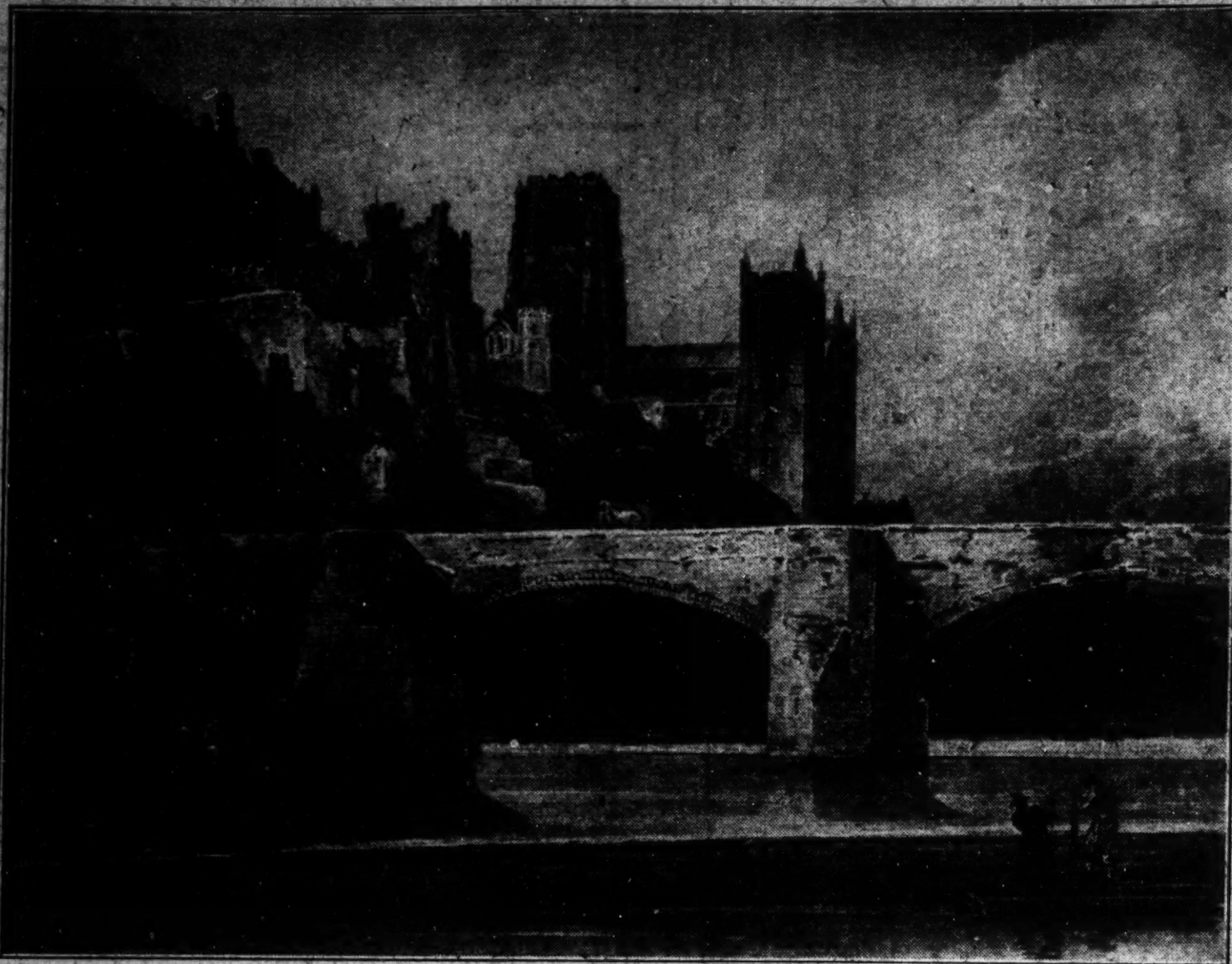
Art then becomes to him the ability to copy her in all her varying moods, and the greatest art that which copies her so closely as to deceive even the human eye. To gain sufficient skill in order to succeed in this direction requires no great amount of genius; but rather patience, observation, and industry. The yearly display of students' work proves this. Here may be seen endless studies from models and still life, flowers, fruit, and fish, the glitter of cut glass, and the sheen of silk, all copied "true to life." Yet we know how little promise of future creative ability even the best of such efforts present.

Unfortunately, these clever imitative studies are not confined to student days. Every year the Salon and Academy display works by some of the greatest living masters that are little more than a continuation of the same "student studies," planned on a larger scale, with perhaps the addition of figures and story interest, but imitatively copied from a built-up studio setting. "The landscape art, which consists of liberal transcriptions from nature and expresses no individual thought or outlook, proving that you cannot serve two masters," that you cannot focus effort on the desire to imitate nature and at the same time assimilate her rhythm, absorb her color, and develop that creative vision necessary to produce an original work. This primitive desire to copy—man's first groping toward artistic expression—is as far removed from art's consummation as the cave dwelling prepared by nature is from the palace representing the acme of natural science and architectural skill.

No one has more clearly stated this and the artist's true relation to nature than Whistler, in his "Ten O'clock where he writes: 'Nature contains the elements of color and form of all pictures as the keyboard contains the notes of all music. But the artist is born to pick and choose the result may be beautiful, as the musician gathers his notes and forms his chords until he brings forth from chaos glorious harmony.' Emerson also has described art as 'Nature viewed through the medium of man.' And again, in the words of another writer, 'Art is not a photograph but a man's view of nature, and for this reason it enlists our human sympathies.' It is when the artist fails to realize this that he ceases to enjoy his birthright, namely, the ability to reflect the creative might of Truth, Vision, Inspiration, and originality apart, and he becomes a mere photographic copying machine instead of a thinker. It is just this power to think about life and nature that differentiates the artist from the machine, and the extent to which this thinking is inspired by Truth measures the quality of his art.

Another result of the imitative point of view, and one that has done much to encourage the propaganda of post-impressionism, has been its gradual and inevitable trend toward insipidity and pretentiousness. Pandering, as it often has done, to the popular love for cheap sentimental subjects and the "chocolate box" ideal of beauty, it has given the modern extremists an excuse for advocating a return to primitivism or the brutality of savage art as an "escape from its smothering influences." Again, in the important question of color, this system has done little to satisfy the natural love for it common to most people. In its effort to express realism it has covered up, in the gloom of shadow and atmosphere, the glowing hues of earth and sky, so that pure color has become a rarity, resulting in a prevailing drabness of tone and general color starvation. These and other reasons have given good cause for discontent and left ample scope for reform. Many have looked in expectation toward the advent of a new and fuller understanding of art, which would supply these essentials.

Another reason for dissatisfaction arose from the way in which picture making had become divorced from the homely needs of the people, to such an extent, in fact, that the needs of the home rarely determined its production.



"Durham," by Thomas Girtin

Reproduced by permission of The Whitworth Art Gallery, Manchester, England

The artist, as often as not, bled him to the country and copied from nature whatever happened to appeal to him. Or else in his top-lighted studio, shut off from the world and its utilitarian demands, he painted his picture with the aid of a model and studio settings. But whether he gleaned it "plein air," or in the dull seclusion of his studio, the final goal of his effort was the competitive walls of the picture gallery rather than the quiet walls of the home. It would be difficult to over-estimate how much this exhibition habit has been responsible for the aesthetic deadness both of the artist and the public. It certainly has done much to prepare the ground for even the wildest of modern movements and supplied strong arguments against the established order of things.

On the other hand, changes had come about in the people's attitude toward art; they had begun to think of pictures as something more than a framed piece of pleasant color or clever execution on their walls, but as an effective channel for suggestion, good or bad, according to the idea expressed. The cry of "art for art's sake," with its belief that good craftsmanship created great art out of any subject, went no longer unchallenged. In fact, some were realizing that an evil idea, camouflaged by artistic skill, becomes only more dangerous as an influence. The demand was growing for pictures that conveyed clear and healthy ideas expressed in happy colors and good design, pictures for the home at popular prices, not, as often in the past, only for the walls of the wealthy or the collector's portfolio. In all this was shown a growing discontent with the old order and a reaching out for the new—freedom, color, rhythm, and originality, an unparalleled condition of receptivity where people were willing to listen or eager to learn.

It was upon this unique state of preparedness that post-impressionism was launched upon an expectant public sympathetic to art innovations. How did it avail itself of this rare opportunity?

JUNIOR ART PATRONS
OF AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Two centuries of American artists in review—Stuart, West, Copley, Smibert, the Peasles, Vanderlyn, and Sully, with faded and formal portraits in a bygone grand manner; Morse, Jarvis, Huntington and Inman, their successors of the mid-Victorian period; Doughty and Cole and Durand, who ushered in the Hudson River school of landscapists; Winslow Homer, Wyant, Homer, Martin and Blake, who broadened it out for the Twentieth century and the later generation; Fuller, Ryder, and Arthur B. Davies, three modern mystics; and finally the master line of Whistler, Sargent, Chase, Eakins, LaFarge, Hassam, Henri and Bellows—this is the initial offering of the Junior Art Patrons of America, in the academic galleries of the Fine Arts Building in Fifty-Seventh Street.

This retrospective exhibition, however, important as it is in the public assembling of two or three hundred representative native works belonging mostly to inaccessible private collections, is only the passing inaugural event marking the debut of a permanent organization which is sure to play its part in the cultural development of the immediate future. Mrs. Albert Stern, with the efficient backing of many socially prominent pa-

tronesses organized this artistic Mayfair. The whole movement is in the eager trend of our time. It is one more evidence of what a thoughtful observer, Egmont Arens, has characterized as "a general searching for the more enduring values in life, and a scrutiny of the nation's resources, spiritual as well as material."

But the basic idea of the new organization is practicable simplicity itself. It is for the systematic training of the younger people of today, the potential art collectors and arbiters of tomorrow, in the discriminating appreciation of work of real value and pertinence as produced in our country and time. Thus the immediate comparisons invited are not as between home artists and foreign artists, but as between American "old" and "modern" masters, showing the splendid inheritance that already is ours. A bird's-eye view or consensus of the whole evolution process of America's expression in painting—and, though more summarily, in sculpture and the graphic branches as well—is what the retrospective exhibition gives, with abundant actual pictorial interest for all.

The only specified condition of membership in the society is a pledge to invest not less than \$25 a year in the purchase of works of art. With the large majority, of course, especially of the fledgling collectors and patrons, this means prints. Well and good. The print always has been, and is more than ever today, the universal circulating medium of art. Print collecting is a liberal education in itself, and the logical induction to art connoisseurship in general. Curator William M. Ivins, of the Metropolitan Museum, speaking the other day at the opening of the print and drawing section which now supplements the loan exhibition of French paintings, emphasized a significant point concerning the status of the detached print or graphic book illustration as an integral work of art. Most drawings, he pointed out, whether by the master painters or by the lesser and more restricted specialists in the various engraving or lithographic processes, are made for the specific purpose of reproduction. The print, therefore, with its carefully calculated scale reductions and mechanical manipulations of the plate, represents the final achieved expression of the artist's idea, according to his means. It conveys the actual autographic quality—especially if it be a lithographic print—in a broad artistic sense, painting, drawing, water color, pastel, lithograph, etching, engraving or woodcut are all one, being but different facets of the same essential thought or aesthetic emotion.

The print annex of the Junior Patrons show, installed in the Academy Room, is not retrospective in scope, as the paintings are. It includes, however, a collection of contemporary graphic work sufficiently varied to show, firstly, that practically all our leading painters are also painter-gravers in one or another, and sometimes all, of the media, with results that reveal, in individual instances, at least, promise of rivaling the best contemporary European work; and, secondly, what will give practical encouragement to multitudes of would-be collectors of modest means, the fact that excellent and highly commendable prints by many of the very foremost artists of the time can be purchased at prices within the \$25 limit.

In this line the educational work inaugurated by the Junior Art Patrons will be opportunely reinforced by the fifth annual exhibition of the Painter-Gravers of America, just installed at the Brown-Robertson Gallery, to remain until June 4.

ART LIFE IN
MANCHESTER

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

When a Londoner packs his bag for the cities in the North he has visions of miles of docks, factories and slums, a dirty atmosphere overhung with a dense veil of smoke belched from a hundred chimneys sacrificing everything to the god commerce. He sees the people of these cities with minds of one set purpose, money-making. He visualizes the life of them devoid of anything ameliorating in this hard workaday scheme of things. He knows that when he embarks on his train he leaves behind some of the finest collections of art treasures of the world. All the very best of culture and beauty of many civilizations he leaves at his back in the museums and galleries of London. Hence his surprise is the greater and the sweeter when in cities like Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, Newcastle, and Glasgow he finds a vital art life among such unpromising surroundings.

In Manchester this art life is a very conscious one and has received impetus from time to time by the munificence and foresight of some of its foremost citizens. The Whitworth Art Gallery, not very long ago reopened after the war, contains a collection got together with much sense and discrimination. Recent litigation in the law courts will have brought the name of Sir Joseph Whitworth, its founder, to the notice of many and the hope that the settlement will deal no blow to this magnificent collection. Manchester received many money bequests from Sir Joseph Whitworth to be used for public purposes, such as scholarships, parks, colleges, the Art Gallery swallows the major part. The original idea was a technical and art college, but the school of art was ultimately transferred to the corporation. Manchester, like Cambridge, used its famous "whisky money" with about £40,000 profit made on the jubilee of 1887 for the furtherance of this Art Gallery.

The collection was started with a fine set of water colors, the property of John Ed. Taylor, a past proprietor of the Manchester Guardian, G. F. Watts contributing his famous "Love and Death." It was the Taylor drawings which gave a bias to the collection, which is the finest of its kind outside the National Collections. Here are to be seen a series of six magnificent Blake drawings, as yet unreproduced, illustrating Milton's "Hymn to the Nativity," and the last work from his hand, "The Ancient of Days," which was to have formed the frontispiece to "Europe." These, with some eighty Turners, the finest collection of Samuel Prout's drawings in existence, many drawings of the lesser water colorists, who are now happily receiving more attention, and a superb "Durham" by T. Girtin, reproduced above.

Those who have made up their minds as to what Stark could do and could not, will receive a rude shock and some instruction by three water-color drawings by him, which might have been done today, so free and modern are they in feeling. The student will here be able to trace the history of English water-color painting, as perhaps in no other gallery in England. He will see the topographical style of Paul Sandby and others, which will perhaps lead him to the conclusion that this peculiarly English art had its beginnings in the tinted engravings and maps of the sixteenth century, being more certain of this than of the vague suggestions from some quarters that its pedigree

can be traced back to the miniatures of the Elizabethan era through the Dutch school of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. He will see the burst of power and beauty it attained toward the end of the eighteenth century, finally watching Turner stepping into Girtin's shoes and making the art a world wonder. He will learn more in an hour's inspection of the walls of the Whitworth Art Gallery than the reading of many volumes of books.

The gallery is directed by Mr. Robert Bateman, a man of much sagacity and love for his charges. An incident which happened during the writer's visit gives a good idea of his relation to his work. A man introduced himself, quite a commonplace person, with the remark that he was a native of Manchester and greatly interested in water colors. He then launched on a criticism of the way in which the pictures were hung, and suggested many improvements in a broad north country accent, saying this should be there and that there, and so on. To all of this the curator listened with patient civility, entering into the situation with much show of good humor. Can anyone imagine this happening in say the Victoria and Albert Museum or the National Gallery? And yet it is this kind of thing which gives life to the conduct of galleries, which can too often become dead through lack of enthusiasm. And this enthusiasm on the part of the visitors to the gallery is inspiring to those conducting it, and for the first time from the lips of a director of such a place the writer heard of a scheme for the selling of a number of works of second grade—and some such are bound to creep into a collection of this sort—and the replacing of them by examples of more value. The wisdom of this is easy to see, and when one learns that the three Starks and another very beautiful drawing of doubtful authorship were bought for a mere song, then a carte blanche can be given with equanimity to anyone such as Mr. Bateman, holding high ideals, unerring taste, and shrewd business ability.

If Manchester is to be famous and fortunate in the realization of her ultimate aims at the Whitworth Gallery, she is already so in the possession of a magnificent collection of paintings by the pre-Raphaelites. In the Town Hall the unequal but admirable series of frescoes by Ford Madox Brown are but a small complement to the fine examples in the Manchester Art Gallery of Millais, Rossetti, Leighton, Holman Hunt, Burne Jones, and Ford Madox Brown. Orpen, Clausen, D. T. Cameron, a group of a later day and different understanding, are also to be seen at their best. And comparison with these two schools half a dozen decades apart is most instructive. In the first, full color, meticulous drawing, and attention to detail, contrasted with the quiet dull color, breadth of treatment, and atmospheric effect achieved by the later men. Look at Holman Hunt's lovely "The Hiring Shepherd," Ford Madox Brown's "Work," and Millais' "Autumn Leaves," and then Clausen's "A Winter Morning," D. T. Cameron's wonderful "Dark Augers," and anyone with the right feeling will see in all these works one thing—love.

The Pre-Raphaelites have not just painted figures, just painted flowers exquisitely, just painted costumes and landscapes and houses. They have invested all these things with a poetry and depth of feeling which it is too often the vogue today to ignore. So with the two moderns just mentioned. They have not just painted bridges, houses, trees and haystacks. They are not mere landscape painters, they are landscape poets using a different

meter and rhythm, and rhyme from the Pre-Raphaelites.

This is the lesson for us in Manchester, and it is easier learnt than would have been the case had the collection been smothered with paintings of the French school, which are too easily met with today in most galleries. Not that examples from France do not exist here, for there is one of the most characteristic and competent of all Bowdoin's productions with some examples of the Barbizon school and the Impressionists.

While at the Whitworth Gallery the majority of the works are water colors, those in the Municipal Art Gallery are of oil, and although to the writer the importance of the collection lies in its wealth of examples of the Pre-Raphaelites, catholicity of taste is appealed to by the exhibition of works by Arnesby-Brown, Sargent, Richard Wilson represented by no less than five very fine examples, Stott, Holmes, Ricketts, Monticelli, Carol, Troyon, Teniers, van Ostade, etc., etc. In sculpture Rodin, Swan, Gilbert and Harvard Thomas make appeals to us, the latter in the cultured and classical "Thyrsis," while the original wax model of "Lycidas" from his hand tempt the incautious to say things of this contemporary sculptor which call for the perspective of distant time usually gives warrant.

DUNDEE ART SOCIETY

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

DUNDEE, Scotland—The Dundee Art Society strikes a high level of excellence in its exhibition of paintings and craft work held at the Victoria Art Gallery. Here again are some loaned pictures which give the exhibition stability. There is Orpen's great achievement in portraiture, "Bryce," and the notorious portrait of the Prime Minister by Augustus John. Notoriety is the next best thing to fame, but this much-discussed picture has achieved the first at the expense of the second by preconceived ideas as to what Lloyd George really looks like.

This portrait has been lent by the Aberdeen Corporation and is invaluable from a technical point of view in comparing the work of Mr. Stewart Carmichael and Mr. T. Ross. But apart from these pictures the chief interest in the exhibition is a memorial collection of the work of J. W. Herald. Every one of these examples of a fine painter's work "gets there." He displays rare courage, a faultless relation of tone, amazing vitality, and everything viewed with the tragic poetic feeling which in the hands of so many is often cheap.

James Watson Herald was a fellow student of James Pryde and William Nicholson and the strength of these two Scottish painters is evident in his work by its influence. The 28 pictures here shown in oil and water color trace his development comprehensively and cannot be overestimated in their value to the student. His genius is most consummate in three large pastels, "The Gossips," "A Gipsy Encampment" and "The Minstrels," showing an exceptionally individual mode of looking at life. His place is unique in Scottish art, and it is good that his influence shall be obtainable by students so far away from the center of things as Dundee.

Mr. MacIsaac Milne, a young artist, singled out by a far-seeing patron of Dundee to study in Paris, shows in the exhibition several works which promise for their author a career of exceptional achievement. The most notable is "Fifeshire Cornfields," a landscape of fine expression and dignity with great truth of color relations. He of all the exhibitors in the landscape knows surely one thing and that is, nature is not nearly so dark toned as most painters would have us believe. The Dutchmen such as Ruysdael gave to British painters of the Norwich School dark spectacles through which to view their landscape. Here and there one arises who will not see things thus but in that curious light tone so typical of the landscape of these islands.

There is in the Glasgow Art Gallery a lovely "Ayrshire Landscape" by George Houston, a painter who grasped this quality of light tone to the fullest. His method is to compare the tone of everything with his sleeve by holding his arm up against the hill, tree, or sky he is painting. This is

For me, these old retreats
Amid the world of London streets
My eye is pleased with all it meets
In Bloomsbury.
Wilfred Whitten.

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his way of keeping the truth of his tone values ever before him. No doubt there are other methods, but when they achieve the result seen in this Ayrshire landscape we are full of admiration for its effectiveness.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE
OWNS SEVEN STUARTS

BRUNSWICK, Maine—Two paintings by Gilbert Stuart have recently been added to the permanent art collection of Bowdoin College. They are the portraits of General Dearborn and his first wife, and are admirable examples of Stuart's masterful style. The two portraits are the bequest of Miss Mary J. N. Clapp of Portland, Maine, but they have reached the college through the kindness of Miss Dearborn of Boston, to whom they were left. She has waived her rights and the college has come into immediate possession of the paintings.

Taken together with the five other Stuart portraits in the Walker Art Gallery of Bowdoin College, they form an interesting group of his work. This is certainly one of the most notable collections of Stuart's in the United States. These seven paintings are the portraits of the Hon. James Bowdoin, the donor of the Bowdoin collection and the benefactor of the college; the portrait of Mrs. James Bowdoin; the frequently engraved portrait of President Thomas Jefferson; an equally fine and famous portrait of President Madison; the portrait of Phoebe Lord Upham, whose husband, Thomas Cogswell Upham, was professor of mental and moral philosophy at Bowdoin from 1824 to 1867; and now, the two new portraits above mentioned.

It was through the incitement of Hon. James Bowdoin that Stuart painted the portraits of President Jefferson and President Madison, for his collection, which was in its time the finest in the country. James Bowdoin was a personal friend of both the presidents.

Stuart's keen insight into character, his pure and transparent color, and his easy mastery of his medium, made him not only one of the great portrait painters of America, but one of the greatest of his time in the world. He rivaled the great British masters of the eighteenth century, and many of his heads are to be compared with those of Gainsborough, Reynolds, Romney and Hoppner. He was, however, much more nearly akin to Sir Henry Raeburn in his style. It is estimated that there exists today no less than 750 of Stuart's paintings, among which are the portraits of many of the most celebrated personages of his period, including six presidents (Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and the two Adamses), three Kings (George III, George IV, and Louis XVI) and many other celebrities.

WHISTLERIANA EXHIBITED

The collection of Whistleriana which Mr. and Mrs. Pennell gave to the Library of Congress, Washington, in 1917 is now open to the public and is being shown in the Library Building, Division of Prints of this institution. This extraordinary collection represents the 30 years of ardent effort on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Pennell to gather together every item—book, essay, manuscript and print—and to record every significant reference to the life, work, and reputation of the artist and writer whom they esteemed the greatest of modern times and to whom they were personally devoted.

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THE HOME FORUM

Where Holland Lies

To men of other minds my fancy flies
Embossed in the deep where Holland lies:
Methinks her patient sons before me stand,
Where the broad ocean leans against the land,
And, sedulous to stop the coming tide,
Left the tall ramparts' artificial pride.
Onward, methinks, and diligently slow,
The firm connected bulwark seems to grow,
Spreads its long arms amidst the watery roar,
Scoops out an empire, and usurps the shore.
While the past ocean, rising o'er the pile,
Sees an amphibious world beneath him smile:
The slow canal, the yellow-blossomed vale,
The willow-tufted bank, the gliding sail,
The crowded mart, the cultivated plain—
A new creation rescued from his reign.
—The Traveller, Oliver Goldsmith.

A Day With the Skylarks

"One of my best days in England was spent amid the singing of skylarks on the South Down Hills, near an old town at the mouth of the Little Ouse, where I paused on my way to France," confesses John Burroughs in his book, "Winter Sunshine." "The prospect of hearing one or two of the classical birds of the old world had not been the least of the attractions of my visit, though I knew the chances were against me so late in the season, and I have to thank my good genius for guiding me to the right place at the right time. To get out of London was delight enough, and then to find myself rolling unexpectedly on those soft rolling hills, of a mild October day, in full sight of the sea, with the larks pouring out their gladness overhead, was to me good fortune indeed. "The South Down form a very remarkable feature of this part of England, and are totally unlike any other landscape I ever saw. I believe it is Huxley who applies to them the epithet of 'muttony,' which they certainly deserve, for they are like the backs of immense sheep, smooth, and round, and fat—so smooth indeed, that the eye can hardly find a place to take hold of, not a tree, or bush, or fence, or house, or rock, or stone, or other object, for miles and miles, save here and there a group of strawcapped stacks, or a flock of sheep crawling slowly over them, attended by a shepherd and dog, and the only lines visible, those which bound the squares where different crops had been gathered. The soil was rich and mellow,

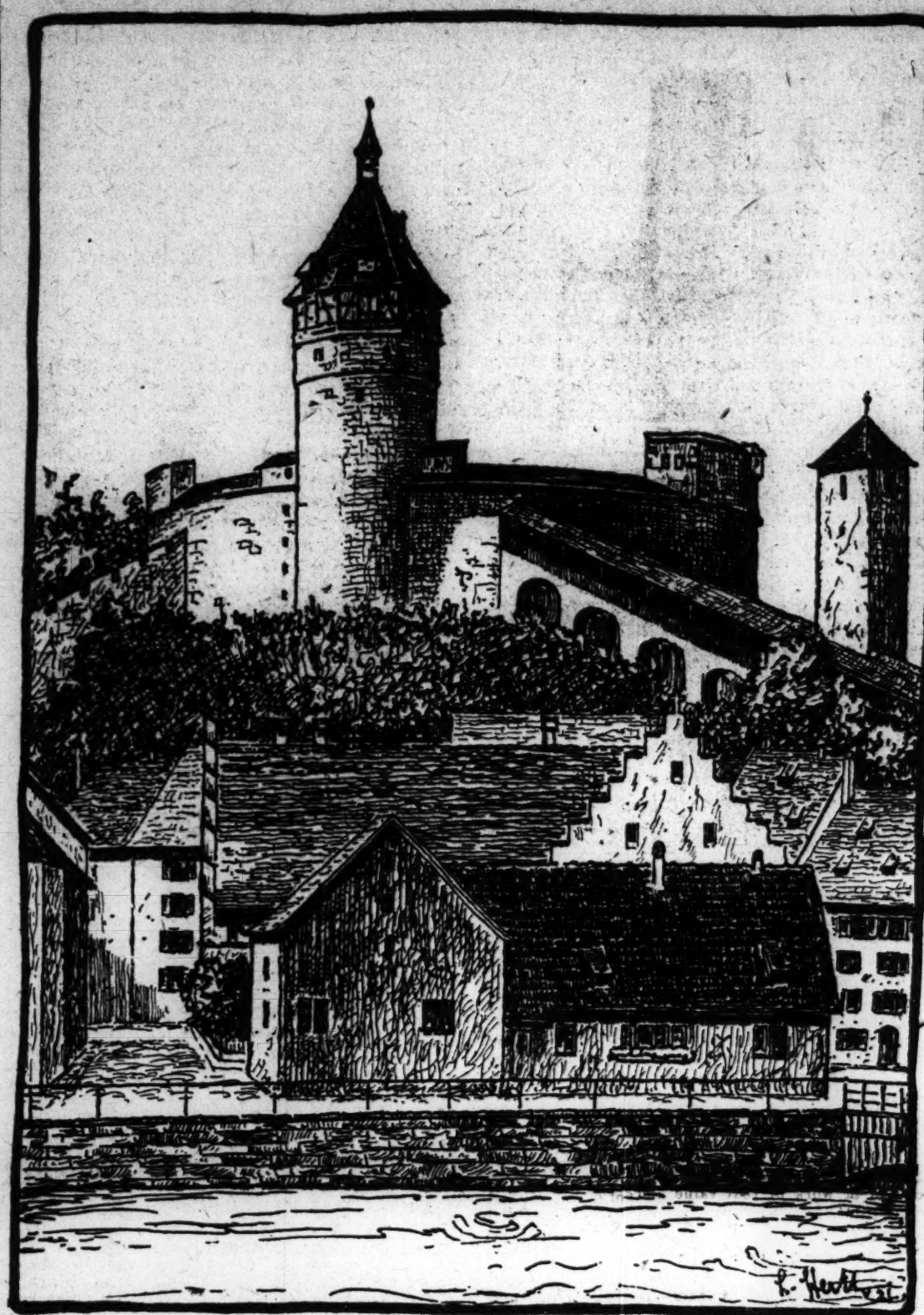
like a garden—hills of chalk with a pellicle of black loam.

"These hills stretch a great distance along the coast, and are cut squarely off by the sea, presenting on this side a chain of white chalk cliffs suggesting the old Latin name of this land, Albion. "Before I had got fifty yards from the station I began to hear the larks, and being unprepared for them I was a little puzzled at first, but was not long in discovering what luck I was in. The song disappointed me at first, being less sweet and melodious than I had expected to hear, indeed I thought it a little sharp and harsh—a little stubbly—but in other respects, in strength and gladness and continuity, it was wonderful. And the more I heard it the better I liked it, until I would gladly have given any of my songsters at home for a bird that could shower down such notes, even in autumn. Up, up, went the bird, describing a large easy spiral till he attained an altitude of three or four hundred feet, when, spread out against the sky for a space of six or eight minutes, he poured out his delight, filling all the vault with sound. The song is of the sparrow kind, and, in its best parts, perpetually suggested the notes of our vesper sparrow; but the wonder of it is its copiousness and sustained strength. There is no theme, no beginning, middle, or end, like most of our best bird songs, but a perfect swarm of notes pouring out like bees from a hive and resembling each other nearly as closely, and only ceasing as the bird nears the earth again. We have many more melodious songsters; the bobolink in the meadows, for instance; the vesper sparrow in the pastures, the purple finch in the groves, the winter wren, or any of the thrushes in the woods, or the wood-wagtail, whose air song is of similar character to that of the skylark's, and is even more rapid and ringing, and is delivered in nearly the same manner; but our birds all stop when the skylark has only just begun. Away he goes on quivering wing, inflating his throat fuller and fuller, mounting and mounting, and turning at all points of the compass as if to embrace the whole landscape in his song, the notes still raining upon you as distinct as ever, after you have left him far behind. This strain indeed suggests some rare pyrotechnic display, musical sounds being substituted for the many-colored sparks and lights. And yet I will add what perhaps the best readers do not need to be told, that neither the lark song, nor any other bird song in the open air and under the sky, is as noticeable a feature as my description of it might imply, or as the poets would have us believe; and that most persons, not especially interested in birds or their notes, and intent upon the general beauty of the landscape, would probably pass it by unremarked. "I suspect that it is a little higher flight than the facts will bear out when the writers make the birds go out of sight into the sky. I could easily follow them on this occasion, though if I took my eye away for a moment it was very difficult to get it back again. I had to search for them as the astronomer searches for a star. It may be that in the spring, when the atmosphere is less clear, and the heart of the bird full of a more mad and reckless love, that the climax is not reached until the eye loses sight of the singer."

bit of a dreamer like myself, he will be satisfied with it." "You have answered my question quite straight," said the miner, "and I believe there is much truth in what you say."—William Morris and the Early Days of the Socialist Movement, by J. Bruce Glasier.

stones, their arched ceilings are supported by massive pillars. They were originally intended as a refuge for people in case of danger. There is now a small collection of arms in them, and in the upper hallways there are still old and quaint mural paintings which are more interesting from

rate impression of the President. I am now satisfied that he is a man of very considerable native sagacity; and that he has an ingenious, unsophisticated, frank, and noble character. I believe him to be as true as steel, and as courageous as a lion. Our conversation was, of course, on



The Munot, Schaffhouse, Switzerland

The Munot

Beautifully situated on the Rhine, very near the famous Rhine falls, lies the town of Schaffhouse, a Swiss frontier town. Schaffhouse is known to the industrial world for its big iron and steel works as well as its cotton and wool industry, which became possible after the waterpower of the Rhine was made available.

But what has made Schaffhouse a place of interest and dear to art lovers and artists are its quaint and most picturesque structures which have been very well preserved. Schaffhouse is exemplarily clean and visitors to Schaffhouse take delight in walking through the well-kept streets to admire the ancient houses with their quaint turrets and towers. Historical records are painted on the walls of the houses, and through the old-fashioned, tall bull's-eye-glass windows, which are decorated with frilly, dotted Swiss curtains, gathered in the middle with silk bands, one can see the heavy, beamed or carved ceilings. But what attracts perhaps most interest is the old fort "Munot" (no danger). This structure was begun by the citizens of Schaffhouse in the sixteenth century, to fortify themselves against intruders. It has a commanding site on a hill from which it seems to dominate the town. The corner stone of this interesting, massive building dates back to 1564. The fortress is connected with the town through two stonewall passages. It was built chiefly through the voluntary services of the people and was completed in the year 1623. Soon after its completion, however, it was found inadequate as a means of defense. Fortunately for the town, it has never been placed in a position where Munot had to render practical service. Today this building stands a monument of olden times, and is one of the characteristics of the old town. Children's festivities are held on its terraces and the citizens of the old town celebrate their historical events there in the summer time. Being a frontier town and an important railroad junction, Schaffhouse has many strangers passing through, and most of them endeavor to visit this old but well-preserved building. Around the citadel there is a deep trench in which today the deer and stags play peacefully. The building is entered by a drawbridge, and by winding stairs one reaches the terraces. On the way to the terraces one passes the great hall. Their floors are paved with cobble-

the standpoint of their historical meaning than from the standpoint of art. As of old the little bell in the Munot tower still rings every night. This custom was originated to remind the people of Schaffhouse to render thanks to God for the protection of the day, and when historical events were celebrated or when danger seemed to lurk the little bell sent forth its warning or reminder to gratitude and prayer.

From the terrace one enjoys a wonderful view over the whole town and the beautiful Rhine which winds its way between lovely green banks dotted with villas and little homes, and in the background dark pine forests are outlined by the horizon.

Motley and President Lincoln

[A letter to Mrs. Motley]

Afterwards I went with Sumner to Mr. Blair's. He is a Virginian by birth and education, and it is therefore the more to his credit that, like General Scott, he is of the warmest among Unionists, and perhaps the most go-ahead, uncompromising enemy to the rebels in the cabinet, not even 'talking' Mr. Chase. While we were talking, he asked me what I thought of the President's views. I told him that I had only passed half-an-hour with him a few evenings before, when I had been introduced to him by Mr. Seward, and that since then it had been advertised conspicuously in all the papers that the President would receive no visitors, being engaged in preparing his message to Congress. "But you must see him; it is indispensable that you should see him, and tell him about English affairs," said Blair. I told him that I was leaving Washington that afternoon. He asked if I could not defer my departure. I said no, for my arrangements were already made. The truth is, I had resolved not to force myself upon the President. If he did not care to converse with me, it was indifferent to me whether I saw him or not. But Mr. Blair begged me to stop a moment in his library, and incontinently rushed forth into the street to the White House, saying that the President would be most obliged if I would pay him a visit. I went and had an hour's talk with Mr. Lincoln. I am very glad of it, for had I not done so, I should have left Washington with a very inaccurate

impression of the President. I am now satisfied that he is a man of very considerable native sagacity; and that he has an ingenious, unsophisticated, frank, and noble character. I believe him to be as true as steel, and as courageous as a lion. Our conversation was, of course, on English matters, and I poured into him not unwilling ear everything which my experience, my knowledge, and my heart, could suggest to me, in order to produce a favourable impression in his mind as to England, the English Government, and the English people. There is no need of my repeating what I said, for it is sufficiently manifest throughout this letter. And I believe that I was not entirely unsuccessful, for he told me that he thought that I was right, that he was much inclined to agree with me, but, he added, it does not so much signify what I think, you must persuade Seward to think as you do. I told him that I found the secretary much mitigated in his feelings compared with what I had expected. He expressed his satisfaction. I do not quote any of his conversation because he was entirely a listener in this part of the interview. Afterwards he took up his message, which was lying in loose sheets upon the writing-table, and read me nearly the whole of it, so far as it was written. On the whole, the document impressed me very favourably. With the exception of a few expressions, it was not only highly commendable in spirit, but written with considerable untaught grace and power. These were my first impressions, which I hope will not be changed when the document comes before the world. It consists mainly of a narrative of events from the fourth of March up to the present hour. Nothing had yet been written as to foreign relations, but I understand from Seward that they are all to be dismissed in a brief paragraph, such as will create neither criticism nor attention anywhere.

We parted very affectionately, and perhaps I shall never set eyes on him again, but I feel that so far as perfect integrity and directness of purpose go, the country will be safe in his hands. With regard to the great issue, we have good generals, good soldiers, good financiers, twenty-three millions of good people "whose bosoms are one," a good cause, and endless time. "The Correspondence of John Lothrop Motley," edited by George William Curtis.

The Blue Potomac Flows

Bright on the sparkling sod to-day
The youthful summer gleams:
The roses in the south wind play.
The slumberous woodland dreams:
In golden light, 'neath clouds of fleece,
Mid bird-songs wild and free,
The blue Potomac flows in peace,
Down to the peaceful sea.
—William Winter.

"Beloved"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
NO Old Testament character is more familiar to Bible students, young or old, than David, whose name is supposed to mean "Beloved." Many Bible characters, meteor-like, flash into view and suddenly disappear, leaving a train of light extending to the end of time, but of whom there is left scarcely a trace or remembrance of human antecedent or subsequent; of whom Melchizedek, "having neither beginning of days, nor end of life," and Elijah are familiar types. But volumes have been written about David and his progenitors and lineage. This youngest son of Jesse, the Bethlehemite is introduced to the Bible student in the sixteenth chapter of I Samuel as a keeper of his father's sheep, and is described as "ruddy, and withal of a beautiful countenance."

Having been secretly chosen by Samuel, the prophet, as successor to Saul, King of Israel, we next find this keeper of his father's sheep standing before the King as armor bearer, and, at times of depressed spirits, refreshing Saul with music from his harp. In the subsequent chapter it is related how the Philistines gathered together their armies to battle against the army of Saul; that the three eldest brothers of David were with Saul's army in the valley of Elah fighting the Philistines, and he had returned from Saul to feed his father's sheep at Bethlehem. Then, having been sent by his father with provisions and to inquire about the welfare of his brethren in the army, there came to him that opportunity to demonstrate the power of the living God in dispatching Goliath, the Philistine giant, who by his great stature and ruthlessness had defied Saul's army with fear for a period of forty days.

The story of this event in the life of David illustrates the heroic side of his career and inspires interest from generation to generation in every land where the Bible is known and read. But there is a circumstance related by David himself in connection with this experience which to the casual reader may seem only incidental, but which to the Christian Scientist by far outshines the dispatch of Goliath and the subsequent discomfiture of the Philistine army, for it reveals the spirit of fidelity and true tenderness which made the "ruddy" youth of "beautiful countenance" also the beloved.

During his interview with King Saul, in which he volunteered to go and fight with the Philistine giant, in reply to the King's statement that he was but a youth and the Philistine a man of war from his youth, David said: "Thy servant kept his father's sheep, and there came a lion, and a bear, and took a lamb out of the flock: And I went out after him, and smote him, and delivered it out of his mouth: and when he arose against me, I caught him by his beard, and smote him, and slew him. . . . David said moreover, The Lord that delivered me out of the paw of the lion, and out of the paw of the bear, he will deliver me out of the hand of this Philistine." And he gave as his reason for doing this and his protection as: "seeing he [the Philistine] hath defied the armies of the living God."

Of all the varied experiences of this great Bible character no scene in his life so graphically depicts the tender, loving spirit, out of which is born true greatness, and which many centuries afterward was exemplified by Jesus of Nazareth, the Messiah. More to be desired by far than the unerring aim that would dispatch a lion or a giant, is that tender love which delivered the frightened lamb from the mouth of the lion, silenced its fear and restored it without hurt to the fold. Great indeed the artist who might portray that scene in David's experience, bringing out the expression of mingled triumph and tenderness in the countenance of the "ruddy" keeper of his father's sheep, as he turned from the vanquished beast to comfort the rescued lamb now resting securely in his arms.

Nineteen centuries ago Jesus of Nazareth, the "beloved of God, in honor also called the Son of David, and who styled himself, "the good shepherd," introduced to a selfish, material world the religion of Love. In tender compassion he went about doing good. He healed the sick, cleansed the lepers, cast out devils, raised the dead and did many other wonderful works, including the resurrection of his body from the grave, thereby demonstrating the power of divine Science to rescue sinning, suffering, dying mortals from the jaws of destruction.

In this age Christian Scientists are emulating the works of the good Shepherd, through the understanding and application of the Science he taught and demonstrated, and which was rediscovered by Mary Baker Eddy, and given to the world in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and other published works. By this Science sinners are being reformed, the sick are healed, in many cases after all material means have failed, false appetites and vicious habits destroyed, grief and sorrow assuaged, harmony and peace restored to broken hearts, and the world saved from the darkness of materialism.

On page xi of the Preface to Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes: "The physical healing of Christian Science results now, as in Jesus' time, from the operation of divine Principle, before which sin and disease lose their reality in human consciousness and disappear as naturally and as necessarily as darkness gives place to light

and sin to reformation. Now, as then, these mighty works are not supernatural, but supremely natural. They are the sign of Immanuel, or 'God with us,'—a divine influence ever present in human consciousness and repeating itself, coming now as was promised aforetime.

To preach deliverance to the captives [of sense],
And recovering of sight to the blind,
To set at liberty them that are bruised."

And on page 113 of the same volume the author writes: "The vital part, the heart and soul of Christian Science, is Love." God is Love.

Falstaff or Johnson?

Falstaff is a triumph of comedic creation because we are laughing equally at and with him. Nevertheless, if I had the choice of sitting with him at the Boar's Head or with Johnson at the Turk's, I shouldn't hesitate for an instant. The agility of Falstaff's mind gains much of its effect by contrast with the massiveness of his body; but in contrast with Johnson's equal agility is Johnson's moral as well as physical bulk. His sallies "tell" the more because of the noble weight of character behind them: they are the better because he makes them. In Falstaff there isn't this final incongruity and element of surprise. Falstaff is but a sublimated sample of "the funny man." We cannot, therefore, laugh so greatly with him as with Johnson. (Nor even "at" him; because we are not tickled so much by the weak points of a character whose points are all weak ones; also because we have no reverence trying to impose restraint upon us.) Still, Falstaff has indubitably the power to convulse us. I don't mean we ever are convulsed in reading Henry the Fourth. No printed page, alas, can thrill us to extremities of laughter. These are our's only if the mirthmaker be a living man whose jests we hear as they come fresh from his own lips. All I claim for Falstaff is that he would be able to convulse us if he were alive and accessible. Few, as I have said, are the humorists who can induce this state.—Max Beerbohm.

The Watch Trudged to and Fro

Twenty, forty, sixty, eighty,
A hundred years ago,
All through the night with lantern bright
The Watch trudged to and fro.
And little boys tucked snug abed
Would wake from dreams to hear—
"Two of the morning by the clock,
And the stars a-shining clear!"
—Walter de la Mare.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, MAY 23, 1921

EDITORIALS

France and the Ruhr

IN A recent speech in the British House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George left no doubt amongst his hearers as to what the Ruhr Valley meant to Germany. The British Premier did not indeed hesitate to say that, with the Ruhr gone, industrial Germany must cease to exist. "Before the war," Mr. Lloyd George declared, "the output of coal in the Ruhr Valley was the largest production obtained in any single coal field in the world. It was considerably over 100,000,000 tons. It contains every quality of coal for every conceivable purpose for which coal can be used. Two-thirds of the whole of the German iron and steel production is in the Ruhr Valley." Now Mr. Lloyd George's object was, of course, to show what a tremendous weapon the Allies had in the Ruhr for compelling Germany to come to terms. How far, if at all, he was overstating the situation as far as Germany is concerned, it is not easy to say. Six years ago, Germany was undoubtedly the leading coal power in Europe. With the four great coal basins of the Moselle and Sarre, Westphalia, Upper Silesia, and Saxony, her output was enormous. Today, the Sarre Valley is already occupied by France, and a considerable part of the Upper Silesian field may go to Poland. If, therefore, the great Westphalian mines of the Ruhr were seized by France, only Saxony would remain.

From the French standpoint, however, the position is, it is claimed, no less critical. On the possession of the Ruhr depends the issue whether or not France shall control the iron and steel situation in Europe. The fact of the matter is that for many years before the war, Germany was so engaged in organizing this region that when her designs were complete, and a generous portion of eastern France annexed, as the result of a successful war, Germany, so she calculated, would be in a dominant position as far as the iron and steel industry was concerned.

The plan was exceedingly simple. In the first place, Lorraine and the Ruhr are complementary districts. All the iron is in Lorraine; all the coal is in the Ruhr. Germany, moreover, in order to safeguard herself against all contingencies, built her blast furnaces in the Ruhr. Never feeling quite secure in Lorraine, she determined, even if it were only a remote possibility, to provide against that very situation which is at present precipitated. France has regained possession of Lorraine, but Lorraine ore without Westphalian coke is comparatively useless to her. It is already a drug in the market. So utterly necessary is it indeed that the Ruhr and Lorraine should not be separated, industrially at any rate, that, last year, before the occupation of the Ruhr by France became a possibility, an attempt was actually made by French and German coal and iron magnates to come to an understanding on the question, and to work out some scheme whereby there might be a joint exploitation of the resources of the districts by the two countries. The negotiations came to nothing, but this does not detract from their significance. Indeed it only adds to the significance of the incident. If such a cooperative agreement could have been reached and a Franco-German syndicate placed in control of the Ruhr, Lorraine and the French iron and coal basins of Briey and Longwy, the syndicate would certainly have controlled the iron and steel market of Europe. A scheme of this nature would find scant favor with the Allies, and, although it is not known why the negotiations on the matter fell through, allied opposition, combined with the strong objection on the part of France to enter into any such relation with Germany, would be quite sufficient to account for their abandonment.

The alternative, therefore, at present facing France is, on the one hand, the maintenance of the status quo with her useless ore piling up in Lorraine, or, on the other hand, an occupation of the Ruhr and the full realization, for herself, of the great German dream. With the Ruhr in her possession, France sees or fancies she sees the industrial beam tipped permanently in her direction. That Germany shares her views is evident from the completeness of the German submission to the allied demands the moment it became evident that the Allies were quite in earnest in their declaration that any refusal to submit or any attempt to parley further would mean the occupation of the Ruhr.

There is, however, yet another view of the situation, and it is, in all probability, this view which is exercising a sobering influence on French ambitions. The alienation of the Ruhr from Germany would be a blow at German industrialism, altogether too grievous to be accepted. Germany might be forced to accept it, at present, but an occasion for a war of revenge, at some future date, would thus have been created such as would destroy all possibility of peace between the two countries. Germany, it is generally held, would never rest until she regained possession of her lost lands and treasure. The Ruhr, moreover, would be useless to France unless it was possible to work the coal mines, and the coal mines can only be worked by German labor. Would the Westphalian miner work for France? It is all very well to retort, as did a certain French authority, the other day, "They must eat." Not only is the day when such methods were possible long gone by, but, if the French know anything at all about Germany, they must know that she would see to it that the Westphalian miner had all he needed.

At the present moment, there can be little question that French opinion is strongly in favor of occupation and that the news of the submission of Germany to the allied demands was received with mixed feelings in France. It is earnestly to be hoped, however, that wiser counsels will prevail, and that France will not be betrayed into the prosecution of a policy which sacrifices so recklessly future peace and settlement to a very doubtful present gain.

Regulating Public Utilities

A COMPARISON of diametrically opposite regulations governing the lighting companies in New Hampshire and in Massachusetts serves as an illustration of the fact that in the evolution of the American democratic form of government special privilege, when it transcends the right of the majority, must bow to the law, a new law if necessary. In New Hampshire the Public Service Commission has just taken the initiative and ordered an electric lighting company to reduce its rate. In Massachusetts the Public Utilities Commission has no power to initiate an order for a reduction of lighting rates. It can, however, grant a hearing in such a case upon a petition of the citizens, and, consequently, city officials of Boston, convinced that rates are too high, have appropriated \$50,000 of the people's money to provide counsel and experts in an attempt to prove that the electric lighting company ought to lower its rates. Such a contest of, course, comes properly before the Public Utilities Commission, but that body sits in a quasi-judicial capacity, and decides the case primarily on the evidence presented by the complainant, whose possession of facts, upon which to base any argument, is limited. When it is realized that the attorneys and experts for the company, armed with ample inside information, are on hand in force to oppose the complainant, the disadvantage of the latter is obvious, and explains in a measure why the city is forced to the extent that it is to present the best possible case. Briefly, it appears that the public is now driven into a position of appropriating its own money to fight for its rights, from a company to which it has granted special privileges, before a commission that acts more as a judge than upon its own initiative in behalf of the people. Here is presented an interesting situation in the struggle of society which is constantly changing in the course of a natural effort to progress toward the desired object, a higher order of conditions.

It has been growing clearer for some time that the virtual monopoly granted by the people to public service utilities contains potent possibilities for working against the rights of the people, and that laws must keep pace with the changing times and circumstances. The need for new regulation was seen long before 1911, when Joseph B. Eastman, now a member of the United States Interstate Commerce Commission, and previously a member of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission, wrote that "the concentration of our public service corporations into single units of great size and immense power and wealth can be endured only on condition that the forces of popular government are kept strong and efficient enough to deal with and really control the new aggregations." Since 1911 efforts have been made to revise the laws to protect the rights of the people. In Massachusetts the Public Utilities Commission has power to act on its own initiative with regard to telephones, railroads, and railway rates, but not when it comes to the lighting companies. The latest effort to obtain this power was incorporated in a petition to the present Legislature, but a committee disapproved of the measure, and consequently the Commission is left with the power to grant increases but no power to initiate reductions.

Naturally, the companies that enjoy the virtual monopoly object to any further regulatory legislation, since self-preservation and protection are fundamental laws of corporations. It is inherent in business not to desire changes, once it has adapted itself to a given set of rules and regulations, but it must be conceded that changed conditions, resulting in any exorbitant charges, demand revised and adequate laws. While the legitimate object of business is service first and then profit, it is absurd to expect business, unless it be government-owned, to continue unless it earns a profit. The natural question is, How much profit? In the absence of any definite basis, and driven on by the stockholders' demands for dividends, it is easy to understand the leaning of those who are held responsible for the success of the companies. Since profit is the direct corollary of price, it is not strange that pressure focuses on rates and that they are raised as high as possible. This is why it is imperative that some impartial commission shall step in and adjust the price at a level fair to the company and equally just to the people.

Opponents of government control who claim that the so-called law of supply and demand will regulate prices point to the fact that the Boston Consolidated Gas Company recently voluntarily reduced its price 5 cents a thousand feet. But, since the Public Utilities Commission had nothing to do with the reduction, who is to determine that the new rate is entirely fair, especially since it is still more than 60 per cent above the pre-war level? Taken as a whole, such conditions bring plainly into view the need for some agency, vested with the proper power and the knowledge of facts, to act in behalf of the people, before they find themselves completely at the mercy of the Frankenstein monster they have created.

The Lack of Enforcement Funds

HAVING withstood repeated vicious attacks by its enemies, the national enactment for the enforcement of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States has received a serious assault in what was supposed to be the house of its friends. Congress, responding to the expressed sentiment of the people of the country, enacted a law providing all the necessary machinery for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. It could have done no less. The popular demand was insistent and plainly expressed. Since its passage the Volstead Act, so called, has been supported by an ever-increasing public sentiment. There have been many instances in which complete enforcement has failed, but it may be said of this law, as perhaps cannot be as truthfully said of every law, that the crafty efforts of the liquor interests to override it and to nullify it have combined to make the people generally more insistent and more determined that it be enforced. It was known that the cost of enforcing prohibition would be great, and it has been great, the expense having been increased by the determined campaign of the violators of the law to make it appear that its enforcement was impossible. But the responsible taxpayers have realized that, whatever money

was expended in compelling a strict observance of the law, such an outlay would be warranted because it would be more than offset, in dollars, by the economic reciprocal saving made possible in unnumbered ways by the destruction of the liquor traffic and the closing of the saloons, breweries, and bottle houses. Convinced of this, the public has placed no limit on the appropriation of government funds to be used in enforcing this particular federal law. Members of Congress have known, even if they have not been told, that they have had an unlimited drawing account, and that the voters and taxpayers would ratify and approve any reasonable, legitimate use of money in enforcing the prohibition law to the letter.

Despite this reassurance, the announcement is made that effective and necessary efforts by federal agencies to compel an observance of the law have ceased because of lack of funds to carry on the work. It is admitted by those members of Congress who attempt to explain the failure to provide these funds that it is due only to neglect on the part of the law-making body to authorize the use of the money necessary for the purposes named. The people have provided the funds, or stand ready and willing to provide them, but because there has been found a weak link in the chain, the connecting machinery which is supposed to apply the delegated authority to the agencies set up in obedience to the will of the people, the vast structure is rendered, for a time at least, practically impotent and useless. The public will hardly be inclined to accept at face value the excuse that the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives was kept in ignorance of the need of more funds by the enforcement officers. The fact is that the enforcement machinery has never been adequately capitalized. It is true, of course, that the expenses of the bureau have been increased to an unexpected degree by the persistent refusal of the organized liquor forces to observe the law. But Mr. Volstead, original sponsor of the law and still chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, says the members of the Appropriations Committee were given the opportunity, long in advance, of meeting or providing for the approaching deficiency. He does not qualify the charge that blame for the failure to provide funds is due to the antagonism of members of the committee to enforcement. When he asked for a deficiency appropriation of \$600,000 to tide the enforcement bureau over until the end of the present fiscal year, he says the committee refused to authorize any added expenditure. The result, unless prompt emergency action is taken by Congress, is that from now until July 1, when the \$7,500,000 fund provided for next year will become available, anything approaching a strict enforcement of the prohibition law will be impossible.

The anomalous condition exists in which the people, having money which they desire to spend for a specific purpose, are not permitted to spend it, because those to whom they have delegated the authority to say when and how it shall be used have arbitrarily vetoed the announced wish of their constituents. It is useless for those who have, with apparent deliberation, ignored the popular manifesto to attempt to escape the consequences. No false plea of economy will be convincing where free use of the public funds is permitted in supplying deficiency appropriations for purposes which the people regard as far less vital than the enforcement of the prohibition law. Mr. Volstead's colleagues should know, as well as people outside of Congress know, that he will accept no mere evasive plea. Perhaps the complete answer to the query as to just why Congress has failed to provide for the maintenance of the enforcement bureau's personnel has not yet been written. But it is certain that it will be written, and soon.

"Tyros"

IT WAS only the other day that the Futurists, from the summit of the new campanile, were showering their hand bills upon St. Marks Square, demanding that Venice should be rebuilt on the lines apparently of Pittsburgh or Sheffield. The Venice of Canaletto, of Turner, of Sargent, was to give place to a Venice resembling the dockyard and iron foundries of Mr. Pennell's drawings, with some Herr Stinnes for a doge. And now Futurism is in danger of being as suspect as Burlington House, as old-fashioned as impressionism. Today is made joyful and beautiful by the genius of the cubist, the vorticism, and the tyroist.

But let not the cubist, the vorticism, or the tyroist imagine a vain thing. He is not exactly elemental, as Mr. Wyndham Lewis would have the world believe, he is merely elementary. It is the difference between the sea and the "seaside," between the Bass rock and a bathing machine. The cubist seems to have taken a hint from the worker in stained glass, the vorticism from the maker of kaleidoscopes, and the tyroist from a factory of old Chelsea china. The worker in stained glass suffered from the nature of his medium. Where he would have placed a curve he had to accept the straight line of his leading. Hence there is somewhat unfairly laid to his account the angular saint. Now the cubist has accepted the disabilities of the worker in stained glass without his necessity. The great difference between the primitive and the cubist is, however, in the point of view. The primitive was obsessed with the sacredness of his art, the cubist seems to delight in the animality of his. He seems to have rejected Christianity in favor of the instincts of the cave-man, and to be convinced that humanity was carved out of a plank with a fret saw. As for the vorticism he sees the world, apparently, from the inside of a churn.

It is in the tyro that the ultima Thule of modern art is reached. Yet there is nothing new about it, not even its brutal ugliness. Any fashioner of an old Chelsea beer jug could have produced one, if he had been minded to substitute for the Augustan ideal of John Bull the Englishman of the boulevard caricature. The curious thing is not that Mr. Lewis should have conceived the thing, but that he should have imagined that it was original. His aim could hardly be expressed better, and certainly not more fairly, than in his own words. "This exhibition," he says in his catalogue, "contains the pictures of several very powerful Tyros. These immense novices brandish their appetites in their faces, lay bare

their teeth in a valedictory, inviting, or merely substantial laugh." Anybody who has had the opportunity of viewing a tyro will be willing to admit all that Mr. Lewis claims for its face and its teeth. As for the humor of the situation, the substantial laugh, it is there also when you realize that Mr. Lewis is expecting to be taken seriously.

Now it would be easier to assess Mr. Lewis' tyros if anyone, including himself, were able to set any real value on them. The difficulty, unfortunately for him, is as elemental as his own effort to remove it is elementary, and this for the very simple reason that he, having eschewed beauty, which is Principle, is unconsciously wrestling with chaos, and trying to evolve order out of it chaotically. The old grotesque carved on the choir stall or the gargyle had a rude humor and a distinct purpose. But your tyro is rude without humor, and blatantly inconsequential. It is true that he is meant to bring out the supposed joys of the appetites of the flesh, but he fails in this by reason of his very inhumanity. It takes an artist to paint a mud-cart just as much as a Greek chariot. The new art seems to imagine that the end can be achieved by drawings on a level with those of the pavement-patch, and language sillier than that of a flapper's diary, as thus,

"I-hi! Gladys, what bonny thought for my name day?

What is your name?

Will, you know.

O, what a peppery, proud girl she was, with her cornucopia of copper hair. He saw it as a molten shell, balanced on the top of the black trunk."

There you have the new literature in which the new art is expounded. Still the world is apparently not yet entirely converted, for this is how Mr. Lewis continues, "There was something about Will that folks despised." Folks obviously were not entirely without discrimination. However, no doubt the tyro appreciated him.

It would be a mistake, of course, to take Mr. Lewis and his tyros seriously. The fact that he has found it gravely necessary to define tyro, from the dictionary, or, more exactly, from the daily press, should be proof sufficient of that. Tite Street, in the old days, knew far better. "Be warned in time, James, and remain, as I do, incomprehensible," it wrote. To have to explain your jeu d'esprit—is it not the limit?

Editorial Notes

DR. INGE does not, as might be expected, find modern London at all to his liking, and he sees in the war memorial idea an opportunity which might have been taken, not to add to, but to take away from, London's embellishments. "The sinking of the German fleet," he says, "might have been celebrated by the sacrifice of Charing Cross Bridge, and the final peace by the blowing up of the Albert Memorial." More than one European war, it is to be feared, would be necessary for the removal of that iron monstrosity which spans the Thames and obstructs Mr. Bernard Shaw's view of the river from his Adelphi windows. But as regards the Albert Memorial there may be hopes, for hardly a piece of London statuary remains what it was or where it was. The gilded statue of George I, in Leicester Square, has vanished completely under the hand of time and that of the London gamin. Why not the Albert Memorial? It can scarcely resist that good old London tradition which gives a new abiding-place to every memorial with each generation, or does away with it forever.

THE question is not When is a milkmaid not a milkmaid? but rather, When is a milkmaid "a workman in agriculture"? within the meaning of the British Corn Production Act. In the King's Bench Division Court it was decided that a milkmaid, anyhow in Chester, was not a workman within the meaning of the act, and that she was not entitled to the wage of a workman, not even the minimum wage. Further complications were suggested by an eminent lawyer, who was heard to murmur:

What was the cow with the crumpled horn
When milked by the workman under the Corn
Production Act, in the early morn?

THE town of Hull, in England, is determined to brighten things up a bit. Already a start has been made on tram cars, which are to be decorated in black, blue, gold, and white, with heraldic and artistic figures. Color designs of the same nature for the tramway car standards along a twelve-mile route also are contemplated. The scheme, in fact, comprehends the beautifying of the whole town. The decorations are intended as far as possible to illustrate the history of the city. When Hull has been thus furnished and embellished she should certainly revert to her real and very charming name of Kingston-on-Hull. It would certainly help her carry off her splendors.

THAT the results of daylight-saving are apt to be manifold in complication is once more shown by the situation in a little Maine town. Town clocks are set at standard time, the mills are worked according to daylight-saving time, the churches support either reckoning according to their denominations, and the managers of many shops, in an effort to please all, choose a middle course. Therefore it apparently depends on one's business, religion, or humor which of three times he shall live by. With such examples of mixup, people will, no doubt, finally come to the conclusion that a time standard is a thing on which an agreement should be reached. "What time is it?" has become, in some places, a serious question.

WHEN an American citizen learns, from census figures and other sources of information, that less than one-half of the people in the United States eligible to vote cast a ballot last year, it must become evident to him that here lies the greatest need of a change, if the American Government is to be carried on for the highest interests of all. An intelligent use of the ballot should be promoted as a privilege and a duty. The possible votes in the United States in 1920 numbered 57,527,629; there were 26,674,574 cast, the percentage not voting, being 53. In the fullest use of an unintimidated ballot lies the safety of the nation.